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EXERCISERS!
An Ideal Gymnasium For
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Can be put up permanently in two
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A. P. Wendell & Co.,
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A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

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AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.
We design and execute descriptions of monu-
mental work in the best and most appropriate
style, employing material which experience
has shown to be best fitted to retain its color
and quality.
We solicit an interview of the subject.
Thomas G. Lester,
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No. 2 Water Street.



SNOW SHOVELS, SLEIGH BELLS
AXES
SKATES
Try one of our new Safety Razors.
Rider & Cotton,
65 MARKET STREET.

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

MARDEN VS. P. K. & Y.

Suit For \$5000 Damages On
Trial In Biddeford.

Plaintiff Allges Personal Injuries And
Damages To Property.

One Of The Most Important Cases
Of The Term.

The suit for \$5,000 brought by George H. Marden of Kittery against the Portsmouth, Kittery and York street railway was opened in the supreme court at Biddeford on Wednesday. Lawyers H. H. Burbank and John G. Smith of Saco appeared for the plaintiff and John C. Stewart of York and Judge Emery of this city are the counsel for the defendants. A special jury was impaneled as follows: H. E. B. Smith, Biddeford; Abram T. Lord, Saco; Charles G. Staples, Biddeford; Freedom B. Till, Lyman; James O. Smith, Biddeford; Hiram Stetson, Shapleigh; Frank L. Goldthwaite, Biddeford; Howard P. Libby, Elliot; Horace H. Gay, Saco; Henry D. Moulton, Parsonsfield; Isaac C. Lombard, Limington; Fred G. Coleman, Kennebunkport. Mr. Lombard was appointed foreman.

This case was first brought to trial at the January term of court a year ago, and has been continued through the May and September terms. This is an action for personal injury and damage to his property sustained by George H. Marden on June 15, 1901. Mr. Marden, while driving a horse hitched to a butcher's cart, along the line of the electric road leading from Kittery to Kittery Foreside, was struck by an electric car, which, it is alleged, was run rashly and negligently. The cart, weighing about 2,700 pounds, was struck, and together with the horse and the occupant, was hurled about forty-three feet, so great was the force of the collision. Mr. Marden was hurled to the ground and sustained serious injuries both physically and mentally. The plaintiff alleges that, in addition to the injuries that he sustained, he was subjected to a loss of \$250 from his work, during his sickness; \$62 for medical and other attendance; \$58 on account of cart; \$150 for injury to horse; \$25 for contents of the cart; \$15 for the harness.

Samuel W. Junkins of York was the first witness and testified that he is one of the county commissioners, is engaged in farming and has been a surveyor for twenty years. He made the survey last August of the locality where the accident occurred, and the plan shown in court had been prepared by him under the direction of Judge Burbank. Mr. Junkins was questioned at length as to various distances and locations represented in the plan, and as to the topography of the road and its environs. Judge Emery objected on the ground that it was irrelevant and would raise a collateral issue to a line of inquiry conducted by the plaintiff's counsel relative to experiments that had been undertaken by the witness along the roads where the electric road runs, in order to see trains at certain distances from the front of an electric car. Judge Powers permitted the witness to answer the questions, and Judge Emery asked that exceptions to the ruling be noted. Lafayette V. Newell of this city, a

photographer for forty-seven years, testified that on August 15, 1902, he took certain views of the road leading from Kittery to Kittery Foreside, near the navy yard station of the York Harbor and Beach railroad. Pictures were introduced and identified by the witness. He explained where the camera had been placed when they were taken.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

Concord Patriot Discovers Some
Things About Several of Them.

The Concord Patriot says: Representative Blaisdell of Portsmouth has had the honor of serving two terms in each branch of the city government of Portsmouth.

Representative Yeaton of Portsmouth is serving his second term as a member of the lower legislative body. In 1893 he was an aspirant to the office of representative, but was narrowly defeated by Representative Call and spent nearly the entire session in an unsuccessful fight for the seat. In 1895 he won out and served his term, and now he has been returned again.

Representative Nelson of Portsmouth is just completing four years of efficient service in Portsmouth's common council. In his second year he presided over the deliberations of that body and for the last two years has served it faithfully as clerk.

The state press generally has entirely overlooked the fact that Representative Newton of Portsmouth is serving his fourth consecutive term in the house of representatives. He has been and is today one of the bulwarks of the republican party in ward four of that city, and it is rather strange that he has never been honored with the chairmanship of a committee in the lower body.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Jan. 22.

Mrs. Annie Beasley, who has been passing several months in town with her parents, Adam Lutts and wife, is visiting in Malden, Mass.

The members of Whipple lodge, of Good Templars, enjoyed a "peanut hunt" at their meeting last evening. Dr. Charles W. Stimson of New York is expected here today, called by the serious illness of his father, John W. Stimson.

Dr. E. E. Shapleigh was at Saco yesterday and again today as a witness in the Marden case against the P. K. & Y. street railway.

The L. S. C. entertainment and sale opens at Wentworth hall this evening. Messrs. Snow and Roberts of Portsmouth, banjo specialists, are among the attractions.

WON'T IT BE NICE?

When the robins nest again—
When the Exeter and Portsmouth cars connect—

When the lights are first turned on at the big P. A. C. fair.

When the big inter-state suspension bridge lands the P. K. & Y. cars on Market square—

When we are "on the door" in the great beyond and a coal dealer applies for admission—

When the governor of North Carolina can talk to the governor of South Carolina by wireless methods—

When our modern High school building is erected and a thousand pupils from greater Portsmouth are in daily attendance—

When the police officers of Station two unite with those at the Central station and give a grand ball—

HANDLING IT WITH DESPATCH.

Boston and Maine railroad officials characterize the reports of a serious congestion of freight cars at various New England points as greatly exaggerated, although admitting that the shortage of cars and locomotives throughout the country was never more general.

The Boston and Maine company is handling expeditiously all the cars that are being received from other lines at its junction points, and officials say that whatever trouble is experienced in getting through grain consigned to outgoing steamships is not the fault of the road.

Buy your tickets for The Show Girl early. Sale begins Friday morning.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

First, a genuine, old-fashioned snow storm, then three days of bitter cold, then rain and warmer. This winter climate certainly furnishes plenty of variety.

Hed Portsmouth sidewalks been properly cleared of snow after the last snowstorm, it would have been unnecessary for pedestrians to keep in the middle of the road as they had to do on Wednesday.

Boston and Maine conductors are now admonishing card players that gambling with cards is under the Boston and Maine ban and incidentally are showing the recent order of the general superintendent to those who are curious to see it.

A traveling man who stopped here this week exhibited a small oil stove and a supply of oil, which he is carrying about with him, on account of the exceedingly low temperature of many of the hotels at which he is obliged to put up. If the coal famine continues much longer, the practice will, no doubt, become a general one with the traveling public.

Creator and his band recently closed a very successful engagement at the Grand theatre in Atlanta, Ga. The Constitution says: "With absolute reverence it may be said that Creator's concerts recall the description of the newest novel. Two hundred pages—a thrill on every page—two hundred thrills for one dollar."

Traveling men coming down from the north say the winter scenery at the White mountains is very beautiful just now. One road is planning to run a number of midwinter excursions there during the near future.

HIS MAIDEN SPEECH.

Senator Burnham Makes a Good Impression in United States Senate.

United States Senator Henry E. Burnham of Manchester delivered his maiden address in the senate on Wednesday upon the omnibus statehood measure, and at the time of adjournment had not concluded his remarks. The senator made a very favorable impression and spoke in a firm, clear voice that could be distinctly heard in every part of the chamber and in the galleries.

His speech was at one time interrupted by Senator Burton of Kansas and a very interesting colloquy occurred in which Senator Beveridge, Senator Spooner and Senator Hoar joined.

GREAT CHANGE IN BICYCLES.

The greatest change that has been made in bicycles for years appears this year in the form of a chainless wheel with a two-speed gear. The first specimens of this 1903 model are now reaching the agents. The surprise is in the fact that while it is a radical departure no one would know it by looking at it. To the casual glance it is a new and handsomely furnished chainless with a coaster

brake. Yet riding it a wheelman may change his gear at will from 68 to 101 and without anyone noticing the act. It is all done by a tap of the foot on the pedal. Formerly with a coaster brake model there were two results from back pedaling, the first was that of coasting and the second that of putting on the brake. Now there are three things that can be done by manipulation of the pedals. The change of speed comes between the coaster and the brake action. By ceasing to press forward on the pedals the coaster is brought into play; a sharp, but not heavy, tap downward on a rising pedal gives a change of gear and the brake is applied by a harder and more continuous pressure backward.

WOODWORTH SUCCEEDS KALEY.

At a meeting of the governor and council in Concord on Wednesday, Albert B. Woodworth of Concord was appointed to succeed Frank E. Kaley of Milford, resigned, as chairman of the New Hampshire commission to the St. Louis exposition. John H. Noyes of Plaistow was nominated as coroner for Rockingham county, and John Waldron as justice of the police court in Farmington.

CAME IN PRIVATE CARS.

The Al. W. Martin company, which plays a matinee and evening performance of Ten Nights in a Bar Room in this city today, arrived in town on the eleven o'clock train from Biddeford, coming via Dover. The company travels in two big private cars and carries lots of scenery and accessories. It gave a street parade this noon.

FREE BAPTISTS CONVENE.

The Rockingham association of Free Baptists began a two days' meeting in this city on Wednesday, at the Pearl street church. The program included a business and devotional meeting with addresses by Revs. J. C. Osgood and E. B. Tetley. Today's program includes addresses by Revs. S. D. Church, D. H. Wilson, A. E. Wilson and A. R. Paul.

NEXT GAME.

The next game in the state pool league tournament will be played at Exeter tomorrow (Friday) night, when the Manchester team will meet the players representing the academy town.

WILL HONOR "BOBBY" BURNS' MEMORY.

On Friday, Scotchmen the world over, wherever they may be found, will celebrate the 144th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, the Scottish plowman and poet.

THE PROPER SITE.

It is the consensus of public opinion that the Haven site on Islington street is the proper one for the new High school building.

One month from today is a holiday—Washington's Birthday

WANT MANOEUVRES.

Attempt to Send Naval Fleet to Pacific Coast Next Summer.

"Atherton" writes to the Boston Advertiser from Washington that the proprietors of New England seashore resorts are up in arms over an attempt that is being made by their Pacific coast brethren to secure this year's war manoeuvres for their section.

To lose these attractive numbers from their programs this year would mean a great deal to New England seashore hotels, their patrons, and the 400, all of whom look upon war vessels and their officers as a decided addition to the summer gayety.

In fact, they are such drawing cards that the Atlantic coast adherents are determined to have the 1903 manoeuvres despite the frantic efforts which the Pacific bonifaces are making to capture them.

The decision will be made by Secretaries Moody and Root. Both are Atlantic coast men, born and bred, and it is not thought that at this crucial time either will prove traitors to their own.

COULD SAY 'EM ALL.

Manager Armour of Cleveland has received a letter from an ambitious player, who said he could play, "1b, 2b, ss, 3b, cf, lf, rf, c and p," and would sign for \$800 a month. "I guess I'll take him," said Armour, "and save expenses by firing all the rest of the bunch. No use having twenty players on hand when one man can play nine positions."

LOCAL MERCHANTS TAKING THEM.

The greater portion of the exhibitor's booths at the coming P. A. C. fair will be occupied by our local merchants, who seem to be fully alive to the advantages such advertising will offer. There will be some extremely attractive displays made.

WELL ANCHORED.

Representative Adams of Portsmouth, one of the three democrats who voted for Senator Gallinger on Tuesday in the house, is so secure in his party position in the city by the sea that he can afford to disregard caucus rulings.—Concord Monitor.

INAUGURAL BALL.

The inaugural ball will be held on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 18. In the afternoon Governor Bachelder, assisted by his staff, will give a reception to the public in Doric hall at the state house.

ALREADY PLANNING CRUISES.

The members of the Portsmouth Yacht club anticipate an enjoyable season and many plans for summer cruises are being made.

HEALTH BOARD MEETS.

The local health officers held a meeting on Wednesday and transacted important business. The smallpox situation was considered.

HARD TIMES

And One Way to Help Yourself--Buy Your
DRY GOODS Where You Are Sure
of SAVING.

GEO. B. FRENCH CO.

By the EXTREMELY LOW PRICES Afford
You This Opportunity. You Will Find
Quite a Difference in Your Favor.

**BEGIN THIS WEEK AND SAVE MONEY
WHETHER BUYING LITTLE OR MUCH.**

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

Mr. London Learns That He Has A Double.

Prominent Attorney Interviewed By The Herald Representative.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Jan. 21.

On Jan. 8 Zelig London, proprietor of a local dry goods store, received from the H. B. Claffin company of New York, a wholesale dry goods firm, a bill amounting to \$30 for a fur mink and collar, which a letter said Mr. London had purchased while in New York, a few days previous. On the following day Mr. London wrote back to the New York firm, saying that he had not purchased the goods and that he had not been in New York for seven years.

Jan. 9, Mr. London received another letter giving a description of the man who had made the purchase, the description being very similar to Mr. London's. The letter said the man was rather large, about 45 years of age, with a black mustache and pleasant features. He seemed to identify himself thoroughly in their opinion, owing to the fact that he stated he formerly had an account with the firm under the firm name of London Brothers. Mr. London has been asked to give any assistance he can in the matter.

It has been several years since Mr. London has done any business with the H. B. Claffin company. He would probably not have received the bill as early as he did had not a mistake on a matter of discount been made when the goods were sold.

The large number of lawyers here yesterday talked considerably over the doings of the legislature. An interview with one prominent member of the bar, in regard to the bill proposing a raise of salary of the Judge of Probate, brought forth the following:

"The bill recently introduced in the legislature to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate of Rockingham county from \$1000 to \$1500 is causing a good deal of comment throughout the county. The general opinion is that the present incumbent, when he sought the office, knew what the salary was and should not now ask for an increase. The salary covers about thirty days in the year and is all that should be paid. All extra business transacted by the judge is paid for by the different estates interested. The perquisites amount to enough to raise the salary to \$1500.

"The tendency is now to run up the expenses in all departments, which will increase taxes, which are surely high enough now. The last judge did the work for the regular salary and it is not believed that the present one should require more. It is regarded as rather bad taste to ask thus early for more pay for there are enough men in the county who would be glad of the position.

"It is the general desire that the bill be rejected and that the salary remain at its present figure."

Deputy Sheriff Robert Scott drove eighteen miles to Sandown last evening and arrested Warren Carr, bringing him into Exeter early this morning and lodging him in the police station. This morning Carr was arraigned before Judge Shute on the charge of drunkenness and abusing his wife. Carr was represented by Arthur O. Fuller. Three witnesses including Carr's wife, testified against him, and so strong was the evidence that Judge Shute sentenced him to sixty days at the county farm, which was suspended for certain reasons. The complaint was made by the selectmen of Sandown.

The heavy rain this morning made conditions most disagreeable. The streets and sidewalks were a solid mass of ice and traveling was next to impossible. Unless a horse was perfectly sharp it was impossible to use him. On account of the ice, the first Portsmouth car was two hours late. The Hampton and Amesbury cars were about fifteen minutes late. There was but one session at the public schools and seminary.

A large number of candidates are training assiduously for positions on the Exeter relay team which will meet Andover at the B. A. A. games at Boston on Feb. 14. Of the men who ran on last year's team not one remains in school. In less than two weeks the four men and a substitute

will be chosen and then they will go into active training.

A horse, sleigh and a Frenchman named Dodier of Lombard's brick yards created a considerable sensation on Water street this afternoon in a space of less than three minutes. The man was driving down Water street and in turning out for another sleigh, in front of the News-Letter building, the runner of his sleigh caught in the car tracks. It was overturned and the occupant thrown out. The horse at once dashed down Water street. The sleigh came in contact with a hitching post in front of Weeks and Seward's store and the dasher was demolished. The horse continued his mad run down street, dragging the sleigh along the curbstones and narrowly averted running into another team. In front of W. T. Bartlett's store he came to a sudden stop and allowed himself to be caught. Dodier was uninjured.

A crowded chapel greeted Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Dana of Quincy, Ill., who delivered a lecture at the academy this evening on the "Strength of Simplicity." Dr. Dana, who has the reputation of being one of the best preachers of the west, made a fine impression here.

The funeral services of George W. Swasey were held at his late home on Newmarket road this afternoon. They were largely attended. The officiating clergyman was Rev. William Woods of the Methodist church. Burial was in the Exeter cemetery, the bearers being John Sommes, Theodore B. Lyford, Moses Aiken and Howard N. Chase.

Col. John C. Crawford of Manchester was a visitor in Exeter today.

The Ladies' afternoon whist club entertained the gentlemen this evening at the residence of Mrs. Frank E. Springer. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. B. L. Cilley left yesterday for Washington, where she will pass a month.

Judge John E. Young will go to Dover on Saturday to hear a case. Owing to a breakage in the belts at the Hampton power station the streets were in darkness last evening. The house and store lamps, which are on the alternating current, were not lighted until 8 o'clock.

The Thursday club of the Phillips church will give a musicale tomorrow evening.

Elmer Chickering of Boston has been appointed class photographer by the senior class at the academy.

Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Dana will preach again at the Phillips church next Sunday.

The Bignon Dramatic company opens an engagement of three nights at the opera house tomorrow evening.

Miss Annie McNulty, who teaches school at Haverhill, is ill at her home here.

Fred L. Colcord has completed his own ice cutting and will now harvest considerable quantities for private parties.

Station Agent Edward E. Nowell is confined to his home by sickness. Lieutenant Perry now comes out frankly with the statement that if any body will put \$150,000 at his disposal he will try again to reach the pole. Here's a chance for Mr. Ziegler, who has been posing as an "angel" for north pole explorers.

In the matter of the fuel supply the people have promises to burn. Unfortunately, however, the calorific value of the coal companies' assurances is not high.

Probably in the future Kaiser Wilhelm will be careful not to send any telegrams of condolence to the wife of a British poet until he is quite certain she is a widow.

The St. Louis woman who says she knows 500 society women gamblers ought to be ashamed of her circle of acquaintances.

In the multitude of antitrust counselors there appears to be safety for the octopus.

Watch Accidents

will happen! That's why your watch works should be protected by a strong case. Gold alone is soft and bends easily. It's used for show only. The JAS. BOSS STUFFED GOLD WATCH CASE makes for and keeps out the dirt. Reduces the expense of repair. Adds many years to the life of your watch. Every JAS. BOSS CASE is guaranteed for 25 years by a Keystone Trade-mark stamped inside. You must look for this trade-mark.

Consult the Jeweler. Write us for booklet. THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, Philadelphia.



The Dardanelles Treaty Violation.

Not a little irritation in the relations of Great Britain and Russia has been caused by the recent passage of Russian torpedo boats through the Dardanelles strait.

The treaties of Paris and Berlin relating to the Dardanelles provide that no war vessel other than Turkish shall pass through the strait without the consent of the Turkish government. In this case the Turkish government consented to the passage of the unarmed Russian torpedo boat from the Mediterranean to the Black sea. As the vessels were not armed, the submarine ports claims that the terms of the treaties were strictly complied with, while Great Britain claims that it was a violation of treaty stipulations, and British papers stoutly insist that such defiance of Europe will result disastrously to the Ottoman empire.

The Dardanelles provision of the treaty of Berlin was adopted nominally as a defensive measure for Turkey, but really as a restrictive measure against Russia. The purpose was to prevent Russia's arming on the Black sea. But, in spite of all restrictions, Russia has built up a powerful war fleet on the Black sea and is as strong there proportionately as Great Britain of Germany is on the Mediterranean.

In other words, Russia is as strong on one flank of Constantinople as Great Britain is on the other and, with a strong fleet only forty miles away, is more likely to become an ally of Turkey in an emergency than any other European power. It is probably not so much the mere passage of a few Russian torpedo boats through the strait or even the apparent violation of the treaties that disturbs Great Britain as the possibility of a Russo-Turkish entente, which the Dardanelles incident would seem to foreshadow. At all events, the affair heightens interest in the situation in the Levant, over which always hang clouds more or less inimical to the peace of Europe.

Important Decision Against Corners.

The appellate court of Illinois has lately handed down a decision in relation to speculation which ought to make it extremely difficult for the operators on the Chicago board of trade to conduct a corner in grain or any other commodity. The decision is in the cases growing out of the corner in oats at Chicago in July last, when the price was forced to 64 cents on the day of settlement. Many firms were hard hit, and certain ones who had sold oats around 37 cents refused to permit their margins to be paid out by the depositary bank, alleging that the price which had been established by the managers of the corner was fictitious. Injunctions restraining the board of trade and the bank from acting were obtained, the judge issuing the orders on the ground that corners were illegal.

In sustaining the lower court the appellate court holds that the charter of the board of trade gives the body permission to arbitrate only in case the parties voluntarily accept its offices. Aside from the fact that the charter does not allow the board to pass arbitrarily upon property rights of its members, the court holds that the exercise of such a power would be "contrary to the law of the land."

In view of this decision holding that the Chicago board of trade has no power to force settlements at fictitious prices, which always prevail when corners are being operated, it would appear that speculators would hereafter be wary about creating corners.

No one questions the immorality and injustice of any set of men cornering any product, particularly a public necessity, though the courts have been rather slow in finding and administering a remedy for the evil. Whether such a remedy has been found in the decision of the Illinois appellate court remains to be seen.

to your marriage only under protest." "Oh, that's all right," the young man replied, "if you will let none of the demands I may make on you afterward go to protest."

Had Played a Star Part. "But you are sure," asked the manager, "that you won't be troubled with stage fright?"

"Stage fright!" exclaimed the woman scornfully. "Huh! I've been through two church weddings and a divorce suit!"—Chicago Post.

Painting by using compressed air to put on the paint instead of a brush is now an old story, but by some recent improvements in methods an invention has recently been made of a machine for house painting by which one man, according to the claims of the inventor, can cover from 20,000 to 25,000 square feet of surface per day, according to the efficiency of the operator, and the work will be equal to hand painting in point of appearance and a good deal more durable.

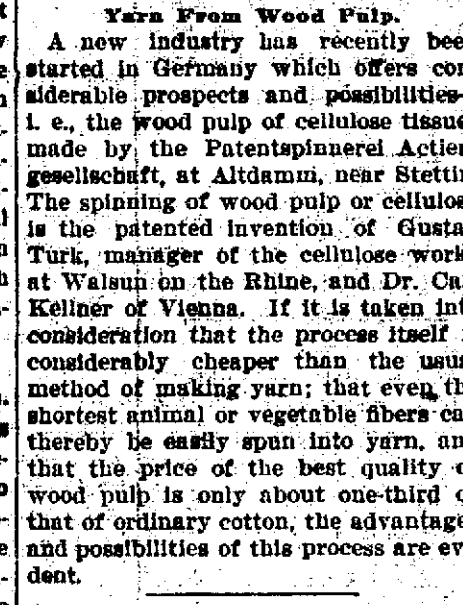
An average day's work of the man with the brush is 1,000 square feet, or just about one-twentieth of the surface covered by a machine in a corresponding period. The average labor cost of brush work is from 12 to 15 cents per 100 square feet; with this machine not over 1 cent for covering the same surface, says a writer in Mines and Minerals.

The principle of operation is the compressing of air and liquid into a receptacle, while the compressed air discharges the liquid through the hose and special nozzle in the form of a fine misty spray. By means of the air pump a pressure of forty pounds may be obtained in the receptacle in two or three minutes, which can be increased to 150 pounds by the continued pumping in of the liquid. After this pressure has been obtained the machine will emit spray automatically for at least ten minutes without further operation. The liquid will permeate every crevice and joint.



PAINTING MACHINE IN USE.

Yarn From Wood Pulp. A new industry has recently been started in Germany which offers considerable prospects and possibilities. I. e., the wood pulp of cellulose tissues made by the Patented process of Actien-Gesellschaft, at Aldam, near Stettin. The spinning of wood pulp or cellulose is the patented invention of Gustav Turk, manager of the cellulose works at Walsum on the Rhine, and Dr. Carl Kellner of Vienna. If it is taken into consideration that the process itself is considerably cheaper than the usual method of making yarn; that even the shortest animal or vegetable fibers can thereby be easily spun into yarn, and that the price of the best quality of wood pulp is only about one-third of that of ordinary cotton, the advantages and possibilities of this process are evident.



A HANDSOME WINTER TOLLER.

models in this black velvet are grande mode. Glimpse lace of the finest quality, assisted by medallions of the finest quality in passementerie or in part lace and chenille, accompanied by equally lovely tassels, is the chosen trimming. The linings are of white duchesse satin. The front satin lines are a wide border of embroidery in colored silks, which may be Persian, Chinese or Turkish, as oriental coloring is altogether to the fore for this kind of decoration. The lightness of cloaks made of this new velvet is a pleasing contrast to the velvet garments in the past. This chiffon velvet in evening colors is of surpassing beauty and lightness and the craze of the hour.

Motor driving has made a bit in all fur suits. Modish and brought into fashion also is the use of dressed pony and donkey skins for long coats, their trimming of mink or natural beaver as well as otter. Felt, beaver and glazed kid are the proper hats to wear with them, and soft silk drawn in curtains is attached and, as well mica masks, thought indispensable for long journeys.

The extravagance of past years in fine handkerchiefs has been fully revived. Real laces are employed in great beauty and manufactured for that express purpose. The lace worker's skill turns the narrower laces into designs of great attractiveness, while the embroiderer's art stands out in marvelous ways with and without combinations of lace. Less elaborate, but of great beauty, are the narrow needlework bordered handkerchiefs, as well as costly machine wrought, which has reached a perfection that is admirable. Fine colored cambric laces are modish to a certain extent with foreign suits, but need to be carried judiciously.

For street suits and general wear nothing is more popular than heavy rough mixed cloths. They have become prime favorites rather than the same rough cloths in solid colors. Suitings if soaked with white, black and mixed colors make up very becomingly. Vogue.

Decorative Notes. Not certain of all kinds are the most favored just now. Articles in old brass, copper or pewter are cherished bric-a-brac. Old ironwork is now as much sought after as antique furniture.

WHY SHE WEARS.

Green and white the favorite colors—The New Children's Fashions. Green enters into as much favor and marks the winter color of ball gowns quite as decidedly as it does in millinery and in day dress. It is the way in which it is expressed that makes all the difference. An entire green gown needs to be very delicate in color and tone for ballroom wear because anything stronger or more defined becomes crude and harsh. The best makers choose to mingle their evening greens with white satin, white laces, ruffles and chiffons. Then do they turn into things of beauty, stand out clearly, vivacity, but without the least approach to aggressiveness.

In ball dress white and silver dominate both with and without color introductions. You are to imagine the charm of pale blue combined in this way upon a smart dinner and dance toilet.

White—more than ever white—is the debutante's gown choice, since the season's rule is white at all times, for all occasions. Tucked, shirred and boned are the chiffons, mousselines, batistes, gauzes, sheerest of mull or lace nets. For sashes and garlands narrow and wide ribbons, vine and stem flowers and the latest floral duplicities in gossams and in chiffon are used. There is nothing sweeter or more charming than these youthful toilets or more captivating than the bright gay young maids who appear in them. Their single string pearl necklaces are their joy, their badge of admission into social life. Lovely, too, are their brooches in river pearls, set as roses, fuchsias, marguerites and roosebuds, wreath brooches of pearls or diamond hearts.

What has been known all these years as Lyons velvet, or velvet with a pure silk back, has taken on for cloak and gown wear a new departure. This new gown velvet has been called chiffon velvet, and the heavier quality of the same is used for the making of richest cloaks of all lengths and is also made up into gowns, when they are to be black ones especially. Mandarin cloak



A HANDSOME WINTER TOLLER.

models in this black velvet are grande mode. Glimpse lace of the finest quality, assisted by medallions of the finest quality in passementerie or in part lace and chenille, accompanied by equally lovely tassels, is the chosen trimming. The linings are of white duchesse satin. The front satin lines are a wide border of embroidery in colored silks, which may be Persian, Chinese or Turkish, as oriental coloring is altogether to the fore for this kind of decoration. The lightness of cloaks made of this new velvet is a pleasing contrast to the velvet garments in the past. This chiffon velvet in evening colors is of surpassing beauty and lightness and the craze of the hour.

Motor driving has made a bit in all fur suits. Modish and brought into fashion also is the use of dressed pony and donkey skins for long coats, their trimming of mink or natural beaver as well as otter. Felt, beaver and glazed kid are the proper hats to wear with them, and soft silk drawn in curtains is attached and, as well mica masks, thought indispensable for long journeys.

The extravagance of past years in fine handkerchiefs has been fully revived. Real laces are employed in great beauty and manufactured for that express purpose. The lace worker's skill turns the narrower laces into designs of great attractiveness, while the embroiderer's art stands out in marvelous ways with and without combinations of lace. Less elaborate, but of great beauty, are the narrow needlework bordered handkerchiefs, as well as costly machine wrought, which has reached a perfection that is admirable. Fine colored cambric laces are modish to a certain extent with foreign suits, but need to be carried judiciously.

For street suits and general wear nothing is more popular than heavy rough mixed cloths. They have become prime favorites rather than the same rough cloths in solid colors. Suitings if soaked with white, black and mixed colors make up very becomingly. Vogue.

Decorative Notes. Not certain of all kinds are the most favored just now. Articles in old brass, copper or pewter are cherished bric-a-brac. Old ironwork is now as much sought after as antique furniture.

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The executive of the local government in Exeter, Edward E. Nowell, has entered into an agreement with a company of Canadian and American capitalists whereby the latter will erect and maintain for thirty years a cold storage warehouse in each county in the province, with sufficient capacity to accommodate and provide cold storage for all animal and agricultural products of the province. The company agrees to spend \$250,000 the first year and \$40,000 annually in wages for a period of thirty years. The government will guarantee the issue of the company's bonds, and the company will be exempt from all taxation. Operations on this exact plan would hardly prove greatly beneficial to the creamery interest in the United States, says Creamery Journal, but there ought to be some movement inaugurating looking toward improved refrigerating facilities for country creameries. The average creamery cooler costs the owner of it a good many dollars each year, money which might be saved by a modern refrigerator. Give us more perfect iceboxes, and the creamerymen will have better butter to sell and more money to spend.

Commercial Butter.

Professor H. H. Wing, at the head of the department of dairy husbandry at Cornell, in a published letter says: Commercial butter is a product whose character and composition are well known and fairly uniform. It consists mainly of the fat of the milk mixed with more or less water, curd and salt, all of which, especially the water, are more or less variable. The water, however, cannot be much increased or diminished without materially affecting the commercial quality of the butter; hence it would seem that the amount of marketable butter churned from a given amount of fat should be fairly uniform, and it is so. Commercial butter is of fairly uniform fat content; therefore the amount of butter that can be made from one pound or 100 pounds of fat can be calculated with as great accuracy as the amount of finished product can be calculated from the raw material in any manufacturing process.

The War on Infected Milk.

In Massachusetts the sale of infected milk can and will be stopped by the authorities. Dr. Austin Peters, apropos of the discussion of the food and mouth disease, says: "We are granted authority by law to make such rules as we deem necessary, and they are just as binding as the law that governs quarantine. We have a rule that all cattle in quarantine are to be considered as affected with contagious disease, and their milk is to be destroyed. All the deputies of the cattle bureau are instructed to prevent any milk being sold from infected animals. We lose no time in the matter if we have the slightest suspicion that the quarantine orders are not obeyed to the letter."—American Agriculturist.

Wood Out the Nonpayers.

Our dairymen are usually too conservative in not cutting out for sale the unprofitable milk cows of the herd. This is in part due to the fact that they have a strong demand for milk and butter, and are inclined to the opinion that every cow in the herd is a paying investment. That might be true if they did not eat good hay and grain. But add to this the labor of feeding, milking, driving and sheltering these doubtful ones in the herd and we have cause enough to blacklist the nonpaying members of the family. How can you know "other from which" unless you use scales and Babcock test? You can't.—Farm and Ranch.

Dairy Notes.

Skin the milk before the cream is sour.

If the cream is excessively sour, there will be a loss of butter fat.

When the cows have been long in milk, the churning becomes more difficult.

Working out the buttermilk and working in the salt are where the overworking is done.

All the cream should be stirred thoroughly every time fresh cream is added.

One of the principal causes of butter becoming rancid is the buttermilk left in it.

One cause of soft butter, especially in winter, is churning too long. The churn should always be stopped when the butter is in granular form.

Always churn as soon as there is cream enough and sufficient acidity develops. If cream is held beyond that, it will be injured.

Cream should not be allowed to get too warm while ripening. Keep it at about 60 degrees. If allowed to become too warm, the butter will come soft and white.

Meat Extract From the Dairy.

A process patented in Germany was recently as March last the invention of Dr. Otto Eberhard of Ludwigshafen, bids fair to become a far-reaching factor in dairy economics, as it utilizes what at present are practically valueless residues of the dairy for the production of a "milk meat extract," chemical analysis of which differs very little from that of the best American meat extracts and which in taste, appearance and consistency as well as in its ready assimilation through the digestive organs is almost identical with the most expensive meat extracts now on the market, while the low cost of production makes it possible to place it on sale at a price that will bring it fully within the reach of those to whom the use of meat extracts has been up to now an unattainable luxury.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HAN, F.O.B. MANAGER.

Afternoon and Ev. Shows.

Thursday, Jan. 22d

The Undisputed Triumph of the Season.

Presented for the First Time in Metropolitan Array.

AL. W. MARTIN'S

Big New Offering of T. R. Arthur's T-impance Story.

TEN NIGHTS

IN A

BAR ROOM

As Dramatized and Elaborated in Spectacular Array. The Most Magnificent Scenic Embellishments, Largest Orchestra and Most Fascinating Varieties Ever Offered.

Mr. A. P. Daniels' Production of

Cedarville's Old Mill, Harvey Green's Gambling Resort, The Sickle and Sheep Tavern, The Old Cross Roads.

A Thrilling Story of the Rise and Fall of Man.

Street Parade at Noon

Matinee Prices 10c and 30c

Evening Prices 10c, 20c, 30c and 50c

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Tuesday morning, Jan. 21st.

Monday Evening, Jan. 26th.

EDWARD E. RICE'S

PHENOMENAL SUGGESTIONS

THE SHOW GIRL

THE MAGIC CAP

The Most Refined and Laughable Musical Comedy of the Season's Offerings.

Produced with the same Magnificent Scenic Equipment and Great Cost, as during its three months' run at Wallack's Theatre, New York, and later at the Colonial Theatre, Boston.

FRANK LAUER

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(The Great Cat)

JOHN FORD

WM. HOWERY

MILT. POLLOCK

WARTON FIELD

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Seventy-Five Artists in All.

PLAYING TO CAPACITY EVERYWHERE.

Prices . . . 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Friday morning, Jan. 24th.

A. & A. W. WALKER

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COALS

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Reading and Wilkesboro Coals

Best Preparation Obtainable

In This City.

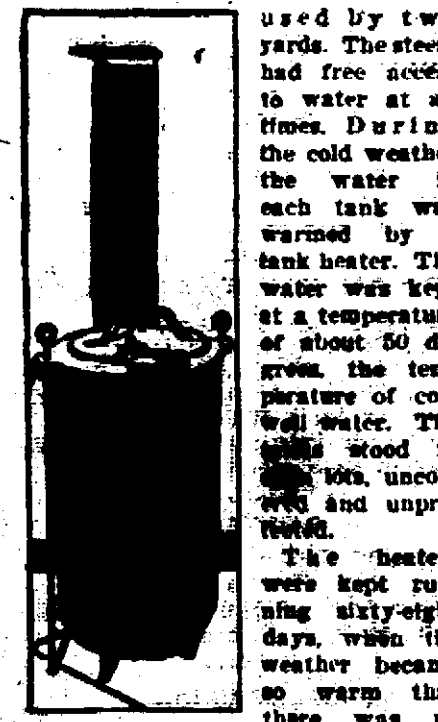
187 MARKET ST.

FARM-FIELD

WATER IN FEED YARDS.

Tank Heating Is Inexpensive and No More Troublesome Than Ice.

At the Kansas experiment station eighty steers were watered at two tanks, the tanks so arranged that each tank could be used by two yards. The steers had free access to water at all times. During the cold weather the water in each tank was warmed by a tank heater. The water was kept at a temperature of about 50 degrees, the temperature of cold well water. The tanks stood in the open, uncovered and unprotected.



This is a cast iron tank heater. The two stove that is set in the center of the tank and is surrounded by water, except on the top. Openings for draft and for fuel are at the top. At the time this test was made this amounted to less than one-tenth of a cent a day for each steer. The care of the heaters was no more than was necessary to keep the ice out of other tanks where heaters were not used. The warmed water was palatable to the steers, and the station regards the tank heater as profitable in cold weather in every feedyard.

HORSE BREEDING.

A Few Good Cows Every Year Will Profit the Average Farmer.

In putting the question, "Does horse breeding pay?" we have in view not the specialist who devotes himself exclusively to the work, but rather what is called the "average farmer," and the reply to it must be that there never has been a time when the growing of good horses of the utility kind did not pay. Seven or eight years ago a variety of causes contributed to knock the bottom out of the horse industry. And, in the opinion of many wise men then, "all the doctors in the land could never make Humpty Dumpty stand" again. But, as we said then and as the result has proved since, the man who kept right along breeding a few good horses each year found that by the time the colts had reached marketable age they were as good property as one could well have. The farmer's situation is especially favorable to growing a few good colts. He is obliged to keep horses to do his work, and they may just as well be mares as not. If he takes the trouble to get rid of the poor mares and gradually makes those he keeps better and still better, as opportunity offers, to the extent of his own need to keep horses, he can raise two or three or four colts every year with very little extra expense and on feed that will scarcely be missed. The colts must have care, of course, but to the man who really likes horses this is a pleasure rather than a labor.

The Right Kind of Horses.
Horses raised by the farmer must be of the right kind. They must be draft horses or good roadsters or carriage horses or, in short, must be bred for some distinct purpose that the workaday world wants to accomplish. In passing, we might say that the farmer ought not to attempt to raise horses for speed. This is the rock on which many a farmer, especially a young farmer, splits.—Iowa Homestead.

Soft Corn.

In our section there is more soft corn than has been known for years. Not that it was cut by early frost, but poor germination in the spring necessitated replanting, and then unfavorable weather prevented maturing. Quite a little of this late corn was hauled out early and stored in cribs, but it heated and molded and made no end of trouble. The best way to handle soft corn is to feed out of the field until the weather gets quite cold. If set up and tied in fair sized shocks, it will stay perfectly good and sweet, and the stock will relish it fresh out of the bush, though the stover deteriorates somewhat standing out thus and the method looks rather slovenly; but it is far preferable to having musty corn, as no animal will thrive on such feed or even eat it unless starved to it.—National Stockman.

The Horse in Joy Weather.

Either have the horses rough shod for the icy season, or, if they have not far to go at a time or heavy loads to draw, they may be worked without shoes in the winter on the dirt roads. A barefooted horse slips less than one with shoes the soles of which are dull, and many farmers drive them so in winter, though it would be scarcely advisable if they had to take heavy loads of produce to market over the paved streets of the city. Many a good horse have we seen badly injured by slipping and straining, though he did not fall, while a number are killed because of broken legs.—American Cultivator.

HANDLING MOBS.

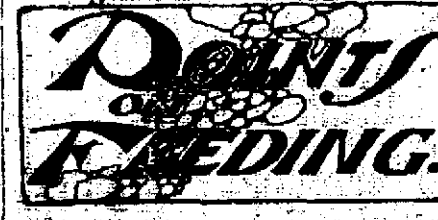
A Michigan Breeder of Chester Whites Tells How He Does It.

Each man must be governed by circumstances in handling his pigs. He should choose his breeding animals with reference to the demands of his market. I select long bodied sows with twelve teats, as a sow with less than twelve cannot support a very large litter of piglets. As a rule, long bodied sows raise larger pigs and larger litters than short, chunky ones. I select a boar, choosing one that is strong in points where my sows are weak. In that way the shortcomings of one parent are counteracted by the other. For my use I want a boar that is rather chunky and compact. He must be masculine in appearance, must be a good individual and have a good pedigree. For summer feed nothing is better than a clover pasture, adding a little grain in the feed lot once a day.

If clover is not available, I use sweet corn fodder as a main crop, and rye, oats and peas for green feed, before the corn is large enough. I have never used rape, but I think that I will try it next year. For succulent feed during the winter I use small potatoes and think they are worth 8 to 10 cents per bushel for this purpose. I always cook them and add a little bran or other ground feed. In addition to potatoes I use mangels, sugar beets, turnips, carrots and cabbage that are unsalable. I begin with turnips, as they are usually available first, then follow with carrots and mangels, as these roots keep better than any of the others. I occasionally give my pigs clover hay during the winter. They eat it quite readily, and it seems to be a valuable food.

Many people do not consider it absolutely necessary to have green feed for hogs during the winter, but I believe it is very essential. I can keep my breeding animals more contented than when only dry feed is used. They eat a greater volume and seem to be satisfied as long as their stomachs are full. On grain alone they never seem to get enough, and if they do, they get too fat for best results in breeding.

For grain feed I am using peas and oats, one part to rye one part, ground together. This mixture contains too much protein to make a good ration alone, and I usually mix it with a little cornmeal. When I have to buy feed, I choose bran, ship stuff, shorts and oilmeal, using my corn to balance the ration. For young pigs three and a half or four months old I use the shorts, as the bran is too harsh, and they do not seem to do well on it. If you have good animals, do not keep them too fat. They may look better, but fat sows never have large litters, nor do those that are too thin.



POINTS OF FEEDING.

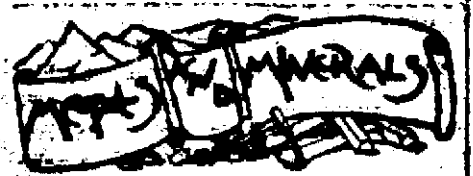
The new German protein feed meets with increasing demand among the cattle feeders of that country. It is made of dried blood, slaughter house waste and ground grain hulls into a compound cake that furnishes a fattening food for all meat making animals and also keeps horses most economically. Repeated tests have been made on many horses and on various farms in the making of meats, and in each case good results have been obtained. The stuff is dubbed "blut kraitfutter," or blood strength fodder, and the formula so far divulged calls for the use of steamed dried blood, certain kinds of meat scraps prepared under scientific control, hulls of grain finely ground, husks of peanuts, the inner lining of the peanut shells and molasses. The mass is pressed into cakes. The value of flesh food for poultry and hogs has long been recognized in this country, and there may be some disposition to experiment with a mixture which German feeders use with satisfaction. But on account of the abundance of fodder, silage and mill byproducts in America a compound involving so much cost and labor is likely to prove useful only to a very limited extent.—American Cultivator.

Feeding Notes.

For cattle and sheep it is better to feed turnips in early winter and save mangels until later, as the latter are better keepers and are supposed by many to improve in feeding value as the season advances, says a correspondent of American Agriculturist. But for cows giving milk it is well to rely on the mangels all the time, as turnips are apt to favor the milk. However, some claim that feeding immediately after the milking hour prevents any distasteful results. Sixty to ninety pounds of turnips can be profitably fed each day to a large, fattening bullock. The majority of farmers feed all roots whole to mature cattle, but pulp them for calves and yearlings and frequently mix the ground roots with chaff or cut hay.

The Cassava Plant For Stock.

Reports from southern experiment stations and other southerly points where feeding on the cassava plant has now reached well into the experimental stage show results in cattle and swine feeding that are sensational, not to say startling. Enough has already developed to show that this richly nutritious Japanese root, which flourishes in southern soils, is destined to revolutionize cattle and swine feeding in this country. So far as we know, says American Sheep Breeder, no public or private tests of the value of cassava for sheep feeding have yet been made, but it results in that direction prove as satisfactory as with cattle and swine feeding there will be a movement of sheep feeders southward that will not touch the natives.



TALENTED TALE.

Talc is a very common mineral and is widely distributed. It is found in considerable variety in nearly every state along the Atlantic slope, the deposits of best quality being in New York and North Carolina. The New York talc, says a writer in the Baltimore Sun, is used almost exclusively as a filler in the manufacture of paper. Most of the North Carolina talc is ground to a powder and used in the manufacture of toilet powders. The talc mined in Virginia is used for the most part in the manufacture of wash-tubs, laboratory slabs, stove bricks, etc. Other states that have produced talc or soapstone are Maryland, Georgia and California. A large part of the soapstone mined in these latter states is ground and is used as paint, paper filling, lubricants, etc.

Aluminum in Early Days.
Aluminum, the latest metal to come into practical use, has twice before been extracted from the clay which contains it. The first time was in B. C. 37, when a Roman workman named Faber brought to the Emperor Tiberius a cup of silvery white metal like silver, but much lighter. In terror lest this novel discovery might render silver of no value the emperor promptly had the unlucky man beheaded. A similar fate befell a Frenchman who brought a piece of aluminum to the French Cardinal Richelieu. He was imprisoned for life.

Wonderful Scales.
The grand balance or scale used in the Bank of England is probably the most wonderful piece of mechanism to be seen anywhere. It stands about seven feet high and weighs probably two tons. This scale is so perfectly adjusted that it can weigh a grain of dust or 400 pounds of gold. A postage stamp placed on one of the two weighing portions will move the index six inches. If the weight placed upon the scale is beyond its capacity an electric bell is set ringing, the machine declining to execute a task of which it is incapable.

Arsenic Found in Animals.
Chemically tested, the fasses of a wide variety of animals, from mammals down to the sponges, have given evidence of the presence of arsenic in small quantities—one might more correctly say mere traces—but still showing the actual existence of the metal. The explanation given is that arsenic itself is an element entering into the inorganic composition of living matter. It is also shown that arsenic is chiefly to be detected in the external or skin tissues. While an additional fact of interest credits some sea plants with exhibiting this substance.

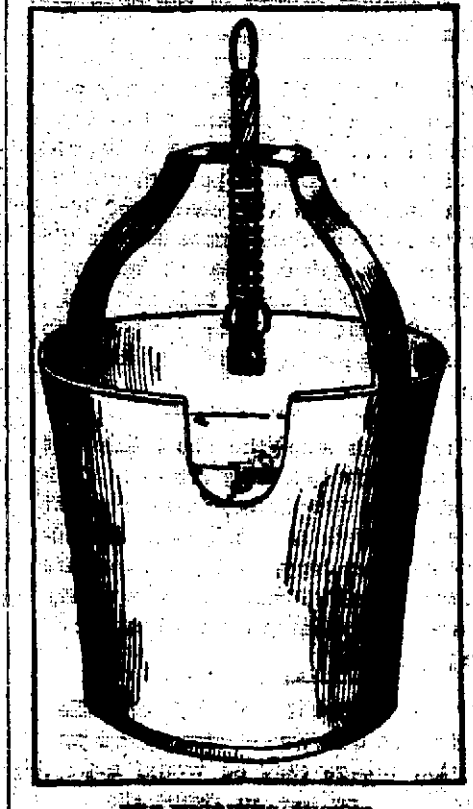
A New Moonstone.
A new form of moonstone having crystals of red graphite, which in some positions give it the appearance of sunstone, has been discovered in North Carolina.

A WEIGHING BUCKET.

Invention That Should Prove of Use to Many People.

In this weighing bucket, described by the Scientific American, the ball of the bucket is provided with a central opening, through which an index rod passes. A spring engages the lower end of the rod and a portion of the receptacle, while a suspending device is connected with the index rod above the ball. The index rod having openings, which the inventor calls "tactile indices."

By means of these openings the quantity by weight of the liquid in the



THE WEIGHING BUCKET.

bucket can be determined according to the one or the other of the openings registers with the ball where the index rod penetrates it. The openings are provided especially to enable measurement by feeling the rod with the fingers, a feature of particular importance if the bucket is filled in a dark cellar.

Wonderful Wrapping Machine.

John H. Peimice, an inventor of Pittsburg, has just perfected a wrapping machine which will handle with great rapidity a piece of any kind from a cigar to a cake of soap and wrap it up in a "cellulose" wrapper. A "shopper" has been formed and will soon be engaged in the manufacture of the machines to meet the requirements of various industries. The machine performs about thirty different operations, including the cutting of the paper from a roll.

LATEST HEATING DEVICE.

Toledo Man Says He Can Warm a Room For \$1 a Year.

A revolution of the fuel question is the result which Colonel William Heckert, the well known scientist of Toledo, claims his latest invention, the tram-heater, will accomplish. If the invention does all that is claimed for it, it will certainly startle the scientific world, says the Toledo Blade.

Colonel Heckert says his invention will heat houses in cold weather and cool them in warm weather. It can also be used for refrigerating purposes and a storage battery to produce electric lights. Crude oil is the only fuel used, and it is claimed that a room of average size can be heated for only \$1 a year. The plans for the device have been examined and approved by such eminent authorities as Captain Sigbee and Admiral Melville of the navy.

The new invention will also generate power and do away with all present theories of locomotion. Its scientific principle is to utilize nine-tenths of the heat, while present motors use about one-tenth. The motor is so constructed that in generating power for the operation of any plant the steam can be sent through the building-as heat, while attached to the motor is a dynamo which generates the electricity for lighting the building. Applied to street cars, it will do away with power houses and trolley wires. As applied to vessels it will not only propel but light and heat the ship as well. The Pennsylvania road has been examining the motor and is anxious to see it given a practical test.

Acetylene Replaced Harmless.

By a recent invention it is believed that acetylene can be used for public and private illumination without any danger of explosion, even if the gas is subjected to the test of an electric spark. To obtain this result the storage cylinder is packed with asbestos or brick disks, the latter of 80 per cent porosity and filled with acetone. The acetylene is then pumped into the cylinder or tank under a pressure of ten atmospheres. It is found that the acetone dissolves or absorbs the acetylene to the extent of a hundredfold the mathematical capacity of the cylinder.

Rare Collection of Plants.

Through the liberality of George W. Perkins of New York an expedition was sent by the New York botanical garden to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The expedition has secured 12,000 specimens of over 2,000 species of plants. A third of the specimens are marine plants.



WITH THE DOCTORS.

The male human needs more food than the female, not only on account of his larger stature, but also because he is the more katabolic of the two. A writer on this subject in the Lancet (London) says: "The man tends to expend energy and the woman to store it up in the form of fat; he burns the faster. This sexual difference shows itself in the very blood. The man has a larger percentage of chromocytes (red blood corpuscles) than the woman, showing that he needs a proportionately larger quantity of oxygen in order to maintain this more active combustion—a fact which one may associate with his comparative freedom from chlorosis; moreover, weight for weight, his pulmonary capacity is greater than that of the woman, whose smaller respiratory need is further shown by the facility with which she can without discomfort diminish her breathing power by means of the corset."

Music to Cure Insanity.

The authorities of the Manhattan Insane asylum, Ward's Island, are now making systematic experiments with the music cure and have thus far treated a dozen or more patients afflicted with melancholia, giving them concerts an hour long every afternoon with the harp, violin and piano for instruments. They report after a month's trial that improvement is shown and that patients suffering from acute mania and hallucinations display more mental alertness and cheerfulness and that one patient has been assisted almost to recovery by the strains of the violin alone.

Scarlet Fever Serum.

The scarlet fever serum of Dr. Moser of Vienna is obtained from horses which have been injected with a mixture of germ cultures from various scarlet fever cases. Although still imperfect and difficult to obtain, the serum has been under test for two years and has proved to have a specific curative value, giving speedy improvement and preventing death if injected on the first or second day of the disease. The supply has been insufficient for all patients at the testing hospital, yet the mortality in 400 cases was reduced to less than 10 per cent, the average at other hospitals of the town being more than 13 per cent.

Coffee and Malaria.

Dr. L. Restrepo of Medellin, Colombia, South America, about a year ago announced that he had discovered in the husk of the ordinary coffee bean a drug which was even more powerful in its curative effects on malaria than is quinine. Further experiments seem, at any rate, to partially justify Dr. Restrepo's claim. His method of preparing and administering the drug is as follows: Forty-five grams of coffee beans, including the husk, or thirty grams of the husk alone are crushed and boiled in sufficient fluid ounces of water for five minutes. The resulting fluid extract is divided into six doses, which are all taken during one day. Several cases of malaria, given up by other physicians as hopeless, have been cured by Dr. Restrepo.



PHOTOGRAPHY.

Dr. Hippolyte Baraduc of Paris announces that he has discovered a way of photographing "radiating mentality" and recording the human emotions of love, hate, anger, jealousy, insanity or of any other kind of quality that may exist. It is useless to try to disguise them before the telltale sensitized plates of Dr. Baraduc, who says his discovery makes it possible to prove the mental derangement of the most cunning lunatic and reveal the heart emotions of the most outwardly calm and placid lover.

The only mind safe from the searching inquiry of the sensitized plate is the normal one. It fails to make any impression, but a person in a fit of anger leaves on the plate an impression resembling the convolutions of a cyclone. No camera is used. The sensitized plate, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune, covered with dull black paper, is brought into contact with the person whose emotions are to be recorded.



WAVES OF ANGER FROM FACE OF YOUNG GIRL.

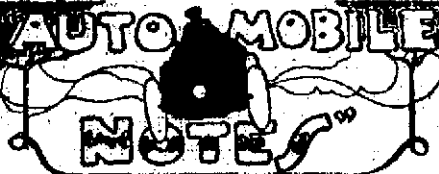
Placed over the heart and left there for fifteen minutes, the work is done. A person in a high fever leaves globular spots all over the plates, anger sweeps across it in spirals like a cyclone, religious fervor appears in the shape of pearly beads, while intense religious enthusiasm is pictured in flame-like tongues radiating from a common center. Grief and sadness show a chaotic tangle of lines and circles, while joy is shown in expanding radiations extending from the central focus.

To Steady Tripod Legs.

A very simple method to prevent tripod legs from slipping on polished floors is to choose a piece of rubber tubing with an opening the size of the tripod legs and cut off three two and a half inch lengths. In one end of each length place a tightly fitting cork, and the other end is fitted over the tripod legs. If the rubber projects slightly beyond the cork, an air space is formed, which causes suction under pressure and holds the tripod legs firmly. Of course the rubber rim must be cut on a slant, so as to rest squarely on the floor.

Recent Labor Saving Device.

Henry Finne, Norwegian of Stavanger, has invented a machine which has marvelous capacity for making the boxes in which sardines and anchovies are packed. Hitherto a skilled laborer could make about 600 tins per day, but by the use of this machine about 18,000 can be turned out with the same labor.



AUTO-MOBILE NOTES.

In an interview with a representative of the European Herald, S. F. Edge, the winner of the Coupe Internationale, made some remarks that should be of interest to every chauffeur. He stated that the great value of the pneumatic tire is its absorption of the obstacles to speed offered by the ordinary road. Every time a solid tire strikes an object in the road there is more work for the engine to do and a consequent loss of speed. A pneumatic tire, on the other hand, leaps over a stone or ridge in the road, the tire allowing the obstacle to sink into its elastic surface. Thus the amount of power necessary to surmount the obstacle is diminished.

It might be thought that it surely would not take much power to lift an automobile over such stones and ridges as may be encountered in an ordinary road, but when it is considered that an automobile at high speed frequently covers forty yards in a second and that many such little obstacles would probably be found in this distance it is evident that with no pneumatic tires to lift the automobile over them there would be a serious decrease in the efficiency of the engine and a consequent falling off of speed.

Electrical Timekeeper.

As a result of the failure of the human timekeepers at the Deauville races, when one of the stop watches became deranged and lost several seconds, thereby much embarrassing the world by new records, some new automatic apparatus has been considered necessary. Among the devices of this character which have recently been proposed is an electrical timekeeper. The apparatus consists of a box containing a chronometer regulated to work without gaining or losing. The mechanism includes toothed wheels, which unwind a reel of thin tape or paper marked off in millimeters.

PORTSMOUTH ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7:50 a. m., 8:50 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 7:10 a. m., 7:30 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9:10 p. m. and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:55 and 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
†Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach, 5:45, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.
To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.
Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

KITTY & ELLIOT STREET RAILWAY CO.

Leaves Greenacre, Elliot—6:10, 6:45, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 p. m.
Leaves Ferry Landing, Kitty—6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.
Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 6:10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.
*Leaves Staples' Store, Elliot.
*To Kitty and Kitty Point only.

*Runs to Staples' store only.
Fares—Portsmouth to South Elliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Elliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.
Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Elliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kitty.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 7:40 a. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m.
Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40 10:00 a. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m., 12:05, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 p. m.
*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE,
Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard
Approved: J. J. READ,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Rail way.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6:35 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9:35 p. m. After that time cars will leave Portsmouth at 10:30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 5:45 a. m. and every hour until 9:45 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10:45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.
(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

BOSTON & MAINE P. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth
For Boston—3:47, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28 p. m. Sunday, 3:47, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00 p. m.
For Portland—9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:45, 9:15 p. m. Sunday, 9:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:45, 9:15 p. m.
For Wells Beach—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.
For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.

For North Conway—9:55 a. m., 2:45 p. m.
For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.
For Rochester—9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Dover—4:20, 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:47 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:47 p. m.
For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
For Greenland—7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 1:00, 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:40 p. m. Sunday, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 p. m.
Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00 a. m., 12:45, 6:00 p. m. Sunday, 5:00 a. m., 12:45, 5:00 p. m.
Leave North Conway—7:25 a. m., 4:15 p. m.
Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 3:50, 6:25 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00 a. m., 4:05, 6:30 p. m.
Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:30 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m., 9:20 p. m.
Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50 a. m., 2:13, 4:59, 6:16 p. m. Sunday, 10:06 a. m., 7:59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55 a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21 p. m. Sunday 10:12 a. m., 8:05 p. m.
Leave Greenland—9:25 a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27 p. m. Sunday, 10:18 a. m., 8:10 p. m.
*Via Dover & West Div.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations or Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30 a. m., 12:40, 5:25 p. m.
Greenland Village—8:39 a. m., 12:49, 5:33 p. m.
Rockingham Junction—9:07 a. m., 1:02, 5:58 p. m.
Ipping—9:22 a. m., 1:16, 6:14 p. m.
Raymond—9:32 a. m., 1:27, 6:25 p. m.

Returning leave.
Concord—7:45, 10:25 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
Manchester—8:22, 11:10 a. m., 4:20 p. m.
Raymond—9:10, 11:43 a. m., 5:02 p. m.
Ipping—9:22 a. m., 12:00 m., 5:16 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:16, 5:55 p. m.
Greenland Village—10:01 a. m., 12:28, 6:08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Oshbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets old and baggage checked to all points to the station.
D. J. FLANDERS C. P. & T. A.

Get Estimates

FROM THE

CHRONICLE ON

JOB

PRINT

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second class mail matter.

For Portsmouth And Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.
Here local news than all other local papers combined. Try it.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1903.

The serious strike of operatives in the shoe manufacturing of Lynn has caused an embarrassing uncertainty as to what the wage earners who offer to take the place of the strikers should be called. When a strike is of a labor union or unions against employers, there is no difficulty in finding the proper designation for a would-be strike breaker. He is a "scab," an enemy of labor, something utterly abominable and unworthy of consideration. But in Lynn the fight is between two powerful labor unions, and the men who are jumping in to take the place of the striking union men are also union men. Of course a union man acting under the orders of his union, cannot be a "scab," but he is certainly a strike breaker when he offers to take the place of a unionist. If the non-union strike breaker is a "scab," what is the unionist strike breaker?

Something remarkable has just taken place in Attala county, Mississippi. Eleven white men, members of a lynching party that some months ago tied two negroes to stakes and shot them to death, have been indicted by the grand jury and lodged in jail, and seventeen others have fled the state to avoid arrest. The victims of the lynchings were accused of having attempted to stir up the other negroes to rise and murder the whites, but investigation proved that there was no truth whatever in the charge. It is said that public sentiment in Attala county strongly reprobated this particular lynching, and that the lynchers had become convinced that they were in danger of conviction and severe punishment; therefore all of them ran away who could. That public sentiment in a Mississippi county has arrived at a point that makes it dangerous for a gang of white men to murder a couple of negroes, innocent or guilty, is a distinct improvement.

An investigation, by a committee of the Virginia legislature, of charges against Judge Campbell of the Amherst county court, for cowhiding a clergyman and for malfeasance in office, has developed that the officials of that county, who all live in the village of Amherst, the county seat are lively exemplars of the strenuous life. Judge Campbell shot the county attorney, one Evans, several times one day, but failed to kill him. Evans had no "gun" with him that day, but he did have one some months later when he met Campbell on the street, and he ran the judge into his office, but didn't catch him. Judge Campbell's father attacked a former county attorney, one Lee, on the court house green, and got shot dead for his pains; and Campbell's uncle, John Parr, attacked the sheriff of the county, John Beard, in the street one day, but the sheriff was the better shot and killed his assailant. All these stirring incidents occurred in the little village of Amherst within two or three years. It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things that Judge Campbell has as counsel before the investigating committee Col. Christian, who, when in

college slew a fellow student with a knife. Brisk little town is Amherst, Va.

PENCIL POINTS.

Bubonic plague and cholera do not follow the bath tub.

It's about time for Chicago to produce a new religious sect.

Those people who insist that we don't need a big navy may wake up some day.

The republic of Salvador is once more in fashion. It has a brand new revolution.

When the mercury is disporting among the nineties the ice trust will get in its work.

There are many guardians of the peoples' morals—but who guards the morals of the guardians?

The job of the president of Venezuela is only a trifle less desirable than that of the mayor of New York.

In Massachusetts no man can aspire to real greatness unless his ancestors came over in the Mayflower.

Tillman the younger, is likely to find that not even a lieutenant-governor can commit murder with impunity.

The kaiser must talk about something or die, and his observations on America are as important as most of his remarks.

If some one will soundly thrash both Mr. Jeffries and Mr. Fitzsimmons, and do it quick, they will earn our undying gratitude.

England proposes to let Germany go it alone in future. She has had trouble enough of late and has no desire to look for more.

Probably England, Russia, France and the others would be perfectly willing to take China itself as security for that indemnity.

If Arizona and New Mexico get into the Union it will not be because our senators have not had their attention forcibly called to the Utah example.

College athletics may interfere somewhat with mental culture, but they have been responsible for the production of some pretty good soldiers.

The strenuous American seems to be a fairly hale and hearty individual despite the oft-repeated warning that he is killing himself with his bustle and hurry.

SOME BRIGHT ONES.

The shortage in the coal supply, growled a man who has just got in a few loads, is becoming serious. It shows already in every ton you buy.—Indianapolis News.

An Atchison husband hovered at leath's door so long his wife remarked that she supposed he was having his usual trouble in finding the keyhole.—Atchison Globe.

A scientist says that "if the earth was flattened the sea would be two miles deep all over the world." And an Oklahoma editor gives out the following: "If any man is caught flattening out the earth, shoot him on the spot, and don't be too blamed particular what spot. There's a whole blamed lot of us in Oklahoma that can't swim."—Kansas City Journal.

KEHOE TO MEET CORY.

It is probable that a match game of pool will be played in this city within a week between Kehoe of Portsmouth and Cory of Exeter. It will be a hundred point contest for a purse and each of the players will make a side bet. The men have long desired to meet each other and the game will be a good one.

WARNER CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The Warner club individual pool tournament will begin in about two weeks and it is expected that the entries will number 10 or more. Handicaps will be given to the less expert players. All the games will be for 100 points and the tournament bids fair to be very interesting.

For Over Sixty Years.

MR. WINDLOW'S SHOOTING STUFF has been used for children feeding. It cures the child, cures the grown, cures all colds, cures wind and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Forty-five cents a bottle.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema, or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

LEYDEN WRECKED

United States Tug Ashore On Block Island.

Crew Rescued By Life Savers With Great Difficulty.

Seaman Leyland Sustains Injuries From Which He Will Die.

Block Island, R. I., Jan. 21.—The United States tug, Leyden, bound from San Juan, Porto Rico to Newport, ran ashore on the south side of this island today and was totally wrecked. She is now fast going to pieces.

Six of her crew of 35 men left the wrecked tug in a small boat. The boat was dashed to pieces on the rocks a short distance from shore, but its occupants were rescued by the life savers.

The other 29 men, including Capt. Wells, were taken off in the breeches buoy with great difficulty by the new Shinnecock life saving crew.

Seaman Leyland was in the small boat when it was demolished and swam until picked up by the surfmen, but the injuries inflicted by the buffeting of the heavy sea are so serious that he is not expected to live.

Capt. Wells reports that during the night he picked up Shinnecock light and stood off until daylight, when he sighted Montauk light. A short time afterward, the fog shut in very thick. He intended to go 2 miles south of the light and proceeded slowly, all the time expecting to hear the Point Judith whistling buoy. He was running at the rate of 6 knots an hour when the crash came and the steamer struck on the rocks.

Signals were made to the life savers and to their prompt response the captain and crew owe their lives

A PEACEFUL ACT.

Three German Warships Shell San Carlos For Hours.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, Jan. 21.—Three German war vessels, supposed to be the Panther, Vineto and Falke began shelling the fort of San Carlos at half-past ten this morning, the fort returning the fire. The engagement was still in progress at one o'clock this afternoon.

The correspondent of the Associated Press in a rowboat approached to within 3 miles of the fort at noon. The roar of the guns was terrific. The Panther appeared to be not more than 500 yards from the fort and the guns were fired every minute. The fort could not be seen for the clouds of smoke. It was plain that the Venezuelan gunners were replying to the German fire splendidly and with great rapidity.

At one o'clock an explosion occurred, apparently in the fort and a denser cloud of smoke covered the ramparts. A number of Indian fishermen who were intercepted fleeing from the direction of the fort in their dug-out canoes reported that the smoke came from the village of San Carlos which had been shelled by the German ships and was in flames.

The shelling of San Carlos has created much excitement among the German residents, who have protested against the action of the warships.

PLATT REELECTED.

The Empire State Will Return Him To The Senate.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The senate and assembly in joint session today reelected Thomas C. Platt United States senator for a term of six years commencing March 4 next, and elected Charles A. Gardner a regent of the university of the state. The joint session was held at noon in the assembly chamber. Lieutenant-Governor Higgins presiding. The election was purely formal, there being no speeches.

SWEDEN FAMINE STRICKEN.

Much Suffering Is Caused By The Abnormally Early Winter.

London, Jan. 21.—The Stockholm correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the famine in the north of Sweden is becoming worse because of the abnormally early winter and the heavy snow storms and intense cold.

NOT DUE TO CLIMATE.

Catarrah Is Found Everywhere.

Catarrah is at home anywhere, and everywhere. While more common in cold, changeable climates, it is by no means confined to them, but is prevalent in every state and territory in the union.

It is a chronic cold in the head, which if long neglected often destroys the sense of smell and hearing; but there are many other forms of the disease, even more obstinate and dangerous.

Catarrah of the throat and bronchial tubes as well as catarrah of the stomach and liver are almost as common as nasal catarrah and generally more difficult to cure.

Catarrah is undoubtedly a blood disease and can only be successfully eradicated by an internal treatment. Sprays, washes and powders are useless as far as reaching the real seat of the disease is concerned.

Dr. Mciverney advises catarrah sufferers to use a new preparation, sold by druggists, called Stuart's Catarrah Tablets, because actual analysis has shown these tablets to contain certain anti-septic qualities of the highest value and being an internal remedy, pleasant to the taste, convenient and harmless, can be used as freely as required, as well for children as for adults.

An attorney and a public speaker, who had been a catarrah sufferer for years, says:

"Every fall I would catch a cold which would settle in my head and throat and hang on all winter long and every winter it seemed to get a little worse. I was continually clearing my throat and my voice became affected to such an extent as to interfere with my public speaking."

"I tried troches and cheap cough cures and sometimes got relief, but only for a short time, until this winter, when I learned of the new catarrah cure, Stuart's Catarrah Tablets, through a newspaper advertisement. Two fifty cent boxes, which I bought at my druggist's, cleared my head and throat in fine shape and to guard against a return of my old trouble I keep a box of the tablets on hand and whenever I catch a little cold I take a tablet or two and ward off any serious developments."

Stuart's Catarrah Tablets deserves to head the list as a household remedy, to check and break up coughs and colds, because unlike many other catarrah and cough cures these tablets contain no opiate, cocaine or any injurious drug.

PORTSMOUTH, TOO.

We Need A Naval Magazine Just As Badly As Boston.

Boston wants a new naval magazine and is working hard to induce congress to provide it. Admiral O'Neill chief of the ordnance bureau, navy department, is said to be a strong supporter of the movement and every effort is being made to get an appropriation in the pending naval bill.

The present magazines, built in 1835 at Chelsea, are very much out of date. The establishment is now too near the inhabited part of the city to admit of its being used for the purpose for which it was originally intended, and a large manufacturing industry has been built in close proximity to it.

Vessels going out of commission at Boston, or those fitted up there, have during the past two years been sent to New York to receive or land their ammunition.

There is no naval magazine worthy of the name east of New York and \$300,000 is wanted to construct a modern one at Boston.

In its investigations the bureau at one time thought that Governor's Island, now occupied by the army, might answer for a magazine site, but its proximity to South and East Boston and the contour of the land decided the bureau that it could not with propriety be used for the desired purpose, and the recent explosion last September of a small quantity of black powder (about six tons) confirms the bureau in its judgment.

Portsmouth also needs a naval magazine and can provide any number of excellent locations from which to make a choice. Last year's appropriation was made to include both Boston and Portsmouth and the New Hampshire delegation to Congress should see that it does this year.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cured in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents & \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist, Portsmouth.

Sleight is still very good.

Providing National Claims.

The suggestion coming from the European allies that President Roosevelt act as arbitrator of the claims which the British, Germans and Italians have been trying to collect in Venezuela at the cannon's mouth is significant. It goes some distance toward the establishment by arbitration of the principle that the European powers are not at liberty to swoop down on even the meanest American republic and collect bills which rest entirely on their own accounting.

Perchance the claims against Venezuela are just and should be promptly paid, though they appear not yet to have been definitely proved. History is not wanting in instances where the unjust and exorbitant claims of powerful nations have been pressed with undue vigor against weak and impotent powers.

A case in point was that of the Italian government, which succeeded in enforcing the payment by Brazil by dint of the compulsion of the cruiser Garibaldi of a claim which rested on the blackmailing operations of a company of Italian adventurers. This company succeeded in getting a concession to build a railway out of Rio de Janeiro. Having no funds with which to construct it, they smartly began by attempting as a preliminary matter to tear down a historic and much loved fountain in the city of Rio. The municipality naturally held up the proceeding. The company instantly demanded "indemnity" for the interference with its plans, and this demand was supported by the warship. Rather than have serious trouble, the Brazilian government paid the indemnity and enriched several Italian adventurers. It goes without saying that the railroad was never built.

While the United States assumes no responsibility regarding the debts of American republics and should not be drawn into any such responsibility, we will do well if we bring about a requirement that the debts sought to be collected shall be proved or at least provable before some accepted arbitrator or court of competent jurisdiction.

The Department of Commerce.

The fact that the commerce committee has favorably reported to the house of representatives the bill for the creation of a federal department of commerce gives assurance that it will be passed by the present congress and become a law. It was passed by the senate at the last session and is known to have the president's approval.

A number of the bureaus which it was proposed originally to put into the new department have been taken out. As the bill stands it includes the following: The lighthouse board, light house service, national bureau of standards, coast and geodetic survey, bureau of immigration, fish commission, bureau of statistics of the treasury department, bureau of commerce of the state department, fur seal and salmon fisheries, bureau of labor and census and three new bureaus—agriculture, manufactures and corporations.

While the duties of the secretary of commerce will not be so important and varied as those of other departmental heads of the federal government, he will by no means be a superfluous official. There are many important matters not embraced in the other departments to receive his attention, and he will be a member upon equal standing with the other cabinet officers in the chief executive's official household.

Colonel Arthur Lynch, who was said to have led a Boer brigade in the South African war and who was afterward elected to the British parliament, has been indicted on the charge of high treason. He himself denies the specific charge, although he does not deny sympathy with the Boers. It is not likely, however, that he will be compelled to submit to the extreme penalty for treason.

The prison step, the short hair cut and the striped clothing are to be abolished in the New Jersey state prison at Trenton. This is heralded as an advance in penology, and yet there are reasons why short hair in a prison may be a very good thing for the comfort of the prisoners.

It is said that Governor Elect Bailey of Kansas, who was elected upon a pre-election pledge that he would marry, now flatly refuses to fulfill the contract. The women of Kansas ought to have known better than to have placed reliance in ante-election political pledges.

From nearly all of her Latin-American neighbors Venezuela is receiving offers of sympathy and recruits. But what Venezuela appears to most urgently need is cold cash, and that is not forthcoming.

There is much of truth in this epigrammatic expression of Secretary Moody of the navy department that "the time to be warlike is when you are making estimates."

Andrew Carnegie says he would like to be an editor. If he means it, this might be taken as an evidence of the sincerity of his statement that he wishes to do good.

CITY BRIEFS.

The entire plant of the Portsmouth Machine company will be used for the P. A. C. fair.

You should see The Show Girl next Monday night at Music hall without fail. Tickets on sale at the box office at 7:30 a. m., Friday.

The Dartmouth athletic association has presented to the members of the 1902 football eleven very handsome souvenir watch charms.

Worms?
Many children are troubled with worms, and treated for something else. A few drops of **True's Worm Elixir** will expel worms, and give a valuable tonic if there are no worms. So it is druggists. Dr. J. F. TALKER & CO., ANSBARA, MA.

A BONANZA AT HOME.

THE COUNTY FAIR & MUSICAL RAILWAY has been in operation for a year and in that time has netted its owner \$112,000 and its cost of \$30,000. We have the sole right to this amusement and have been asked to add many patented attractions. It will be located 15 minutes from the State Bath House and on the State Boulevard.

WE GUARANTEE 10 PER CENT.

We GUARANTEE 10 per cent, and much larger dividends are likely to be earned. This stock will be for sale only a limited time. Advertisers may stop in January, and if you want any stock you must be prompt. Only 3,500 shares are offered. When the buildings are up and the enterprise earning money, you will be too late; then no stock can be had. Not less than 25 shares nor more than 500 to one person. 25 per cent with order, balance 30 day days. Send for prospectus, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT. INVESTIGATE.

75 TO 100 PER CENT DIVIDENDS

The crowd that frequent Evers Beach are immense, and the various amusements there are having large divisions. The strip-chase, for instance, in prospect for 1911, shows that it earned \$2,586 and a profit, running only 6 weeks. The crowd at the cold-water season of the city, which is held about \$25,000 net profit, sufficient to pay 75 to 100 per cent dividends. None of its stock is for sale.

LITERAL GOLD MINES.

THE COUNTY FAIR & MUSICAL RAILWAY is more attractive and has a much greater earning capacity than the above mentioned amusement. It has a real estate, railroad, savings bank, industrial stock in it with that? Do you know that \$100,000 are yearly spent about the U. S. for amusement and only \$60,000,000 for bread? Permanent amusement stock are literal gold mines and are seldom off-red, and this may be the only chance in your lifetime to get a legitimate bonanza right at home where you can see your gold mine. Add address

REVERE BEACH COUNTY FAIR AND MUSICAL RAILWAY CO.

110 HAYLTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital. \$200,000.

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JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice President.
ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.
JOHN W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary.
JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer.
CALVIN PAGE, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. WINCHESTER, Executive Committee.

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The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels. It is a simple remedy. They have been prescribed by the most eminent physicians for many little ailments that best mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give non-drowsy, general toning up. The five cent bottle is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle 50 cents, contains a supply for year. All druggists sell them.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON, BLACKSMITH

AND
EXPERT HORSESHOER.
STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.
NO. 118 MARKET ST.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine
CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PILLS FOR
BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS AND BLADDER. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Price 25 CENTS PER BOX. Beware of cheap imitations.

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Portsmouth, N. H.

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DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

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Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 422.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Kott;
Rec. Sec., Miss C. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergeant Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Payne hall second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 202.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Eriand Harey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere Conlig;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLEERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

UNION NO. 14.
Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amason.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

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W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.,

LEGISLATORS KEEP BUSY.

Many Bills Are Passed And Many Others Are Presented.

Mr. Yeaton Of Portsmouth Introduces A New License Measure.

Governor And Council Refuse Invitation To Send A Regiment To St. Louis.

Concord, Jan. 21.—Senate and house met in joint convention today and re-elected United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, Secretary of State Edward N. Pearson and State Treasurer Solon A. Carter. So far as the senator was concerned the ceremony consisted merely of a canvass of the votes taken yesterday in either branch of the legislature. Messrs Pearson and Carter were also elected without opposition, the clerk of the house on motion of Mr. Small of Rochester, democrat, being instructed to cast one vote for each.

Great headway was made at the morning session in the reading of notices of bills and the introduction of bills agreeable to such previous notice. One of the measures which is most likely to be heard from a great deal during the session was a license bill introduced just before one o'clock by Mr. Yeaton of Portsmouth. Under the prevailing suspension of the rules it was read by its title merely and was referred to the committee on liquor laws. That committee, by the way, will probably get around to public hearings on the liquor bills by Wednesday of next week.

Representative Filion of Manchester introduced during the noon hour his act to enable the city of Manchester to build and operate an electric lighting plant for the purpose of lighting its streets and public buildings, and to issue bonds for the same. On Mr. Filion's motion the bill was referred to a special committee consisting of the Manchester delegation. In the senate this morning there was considerable discussion of the bill introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Buzzell of Nashua, which authorized that city to appropriate \$1000 for the celebration of its semi-centennial.

On motion of Senator Tolles, the bill was amended by striking out the last \$1000 and inserting the words "such sum as the city councils may determine."

The act to allow the Manchester mills to increase its capital stock came before the senate today with a favorable report from the senate committee on incorporations. The bill was then read a third time and passed. It now goes to the governor.

Senator Foley presented a resolution and moved its adoption that the clerk of the senate be instructed to request from the secretary of the recent constitutional convention that he transmit to the senate certified copies of the resolutions of that convention relating to the subjects of passes and trusts. The resolution was adopted. A similar resolution by Mr. Libbey of Dover was passed in the house. The proposition seems to be of democratic inspiration and the presence of Mr. Hollis in the capitol today is supposed to have connection with it.

Senator Tolles, introduced today an act to revise and amend the public statutes relating to militia. After discussion, the bill was referred to the committee on military affairs. It has in mind increasing the annual appropriation from thirty thousand dollars to thirty-five thousand dollars, but on account of the constitutional provision that money bills must originate in the house, the Tolles bill may have to come back and go around the other way.

Arrangements are being perfected for the governor's ball, which is customarily a brilliant event in each legislative winter. It will occur on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, at Phoenix hall. Blaisdell's orchestra of

21 pieces has been engaged. The organization of the ball committee has been completed with the following personnel:

President, ex-Gov. Frank West Rollins, secretary, William A. Foster; treasurer, Frank P. Andrews. The executive committee will comprise the chairman of the various sub-committees, with Col. Harry G. Sargent and Gen. George D. Waldron of Concord added, under the chairmanship of Arthur E. Dole.

The house today passed 12 bills, including measures requiring summer hotel physicians to pass the state medical examination, establishing a police court in Haverhill, providing a shield for the state board of agriculture and for the promotion of cleanliness and the protection of the people of the state from consumption.

A special committee was appointed to investigate the purchase by the state of the birthplace of Daniel Webster.

A bill was introduced establishing a second state normal school and notice was given of a bill regulating the practice of Christian Science.

At a meeting of the governor and council, Albert B. Woodworth of Concord was appointed to succeed Frank E. Kaley, who resigned, as chairman of the New Hampshire commission to the St. Louis exposition.

Requests that the state send a regiment of the National guard to the dedicatory exercises at St. Louis in April and that delegates be sent to another national fuel conference in Washington were declined.

John H. Noyes of Plaistow was nominated as coroner for Rockingham county and John Waldron as justice of the police court in Farmington.

WILLING TO PAY.

But These People Were Determined To Have Coal.

New York, Jan. 21.—A crowd of men women and children attacked and captured seven cars loaded with more than 200 tons of anthracite coal today at a crossing of the Long Island road in Brooklyn. The trainmen attempted to fight them off, but the crowd was too large and the former were forced to stand by while the raiders filled their bags, baskets, wheelbarrows and even wagons with coal.

Many said that they were willing to pay for the coal, but that they intended to have it. It was only after efforts to purchase the fuel had failed that the raid was decided upon.

MASSACHUSETTS SAILS.

She Leaves San Juan For Her Post At Culebra.

Washington, Jan. 21.—A telegram received at the navy department today says that the battleship Massachusetts has left San Juan for her station off Culebra. The message gave no additional details of the accident on the vessel by which 7 gunners lost their lives.

WON'T HURT IT.

Rain Will Have No Serious Effect On Maine Ice Crop.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 21.—Today's heavy rain will not, according to ice operators, have any serious effect upon the Penobscot river crop, though

it may result in washing dirt into the seams on the fields that are now in process of cultivation.

QUIETER IN LYNN.

Several More Factories Provided With A Cutting Force.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 21.—The heavy rain and the icy streets kept the crowd down this morning when the Boot and Shoe Workers' union cutters were taken into the factories. Two more stamp shops were supplied today with a cutting force, the Watson Shoe company with eight men and G. W. Herrick and company, with four. They were taken to the factory in a carriage. This makes six of the 10 factories where the strike is on now in operation again. The police today had to go to some of the boarding houses where the imported cutters lodge to escort them to laster's hall. Harney brothers received 10 men, Walton and Logan 12, W. H. Tuttle and company six, and D. A. Donovan and company, 12.

The first break in the ranks of the Knights of Labor cutters came during the night, when the Boot and Shoe Workers' union organized a cutters' union with a membership made up of the men brought here to take the strikers places. There are 150 members of this union and of the number four are Knights of Labor men who have deserted Cutters' assembly 3,662.

The board of health learned today that some of the cutters brought here by the Boot and Shoe Workers' union are from Rochester, N. Y., where they had been employed in a factory where smallpox had developed. This factory had been closed because the firm was unable to get help to work there during the scare.

News of the danger of smallpox from the presence of men from the infected cities was received by the Knights of Labor Cutters assembly this morning. The executive board considered the situation at once, and will communicate with the board of health and ask that the city appeal to the courts for an injunction to restrain the Boot and Shoe Workers' union from bringing into Lynn men from smallpox infected districts. In case the board of health is not inclined to take this action the Knights of Labor plan to take the matter into the courts for themselves and ask for the necessary restraining papers. It is thought that the court would consider such an application seriously.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI DINNER.

President Tucker Addresses A Company Of Old Students.

Boston, Jan. 21.—President Tucker was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni association at the Hotel Vendome tonight. Col. Stephen F. Crosby acted as toast master.

Among those present were Prof. Francis Brown of the Union Theological seminary of New York, Prof. Colby of Dartmouth, Judge David Cross of Manchester of the class of '41, Judge J. B. Richards, Ex-Judge Henry T. Dewey, Treasurer C. P. Chase of the college and others.

Stephen F. Crosby was reelected president of the association.

CONSIGNED TO EARTH.

Body Of Abram S. Hewitt Buried In Greenwood Cemetery.

New York, Jan. 21.—Abram S. Hewitt was buried today from Calvary Episcopal church, Bishop Potter of New York and Bishop Satterlee of Washington assisted in the services. The gathering in the church, which was crowded, included representatives of the social, business, educational and political life of the city. Bishop Potter read a poem by Richard Watson Gilder, upon Mr. Hewitt's death. Interment was in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn.

THE SEABOARD ASHORE.

Steamer Runs Onto The Rocks In Dutch Island Harbor.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 21.—The steamer Seaboard of the Joy line, while on her regular trip from New York to Boston, put into Dutch Island harbor today during the thick weather and in attempting to make an anchorage nearly knocked the little lighthouse on the south end of the island off the rocks. She was badly damaged and will probably be a total loss. Her bow is high out of the water, and her stern is less than 30 feet from the lighthouse.

As she is well inside of Narragansett bay, the captain and crew decided to remain on board tonight and assist in lightering the cargo tomorrow.

Plenty of good skating is promised.



IT HAS NO EQUAL.

For a combination of "heart interest," startling dramatic scenes and good comedy, Al W. Martin's version of Ten Nights in a Bar Room, has no equal. From the opening scene to the final there is a mixture of tears and laughs, and the prospective patron is compelled to vote the play a dramatic gem. In reviving T. S. Arthur's story, Mr. Martin has spared no expense. At Music Hall this afternoon and evening.

THREE HOURS OF HILARITY.

The Boston Globe of November 4th last had this to say of The Show Girl

"Three hours of mingled hilarity and delightful melody, with an entrancing display of fair and vivacious women, with the cleverest of come-

Miss Margaret Knight's portrayal of the title role, that of leading woman in the theatrical show, was artistic to a degree. Her voice and stage presence are most excellent. The comedian of the piece, Frank Lator, kept his audience in a continual roar of laughter. All he had to do was to look at them. His facial expression is intensely comical. His scene with Robert Dailey, a burlesque was most enthusiastically received. The musical favorites last night were "That's the Way of a Sailor," "Psyche," "Champagne and Terrapin," "Katrinka," "The Lily and the Dew," "Susan Anna" and "Waltz Me Down the Alley, Sally."

David Lythgal who sings several songs, has a very good baritone voice which he uses with great effect. His song, "The Lily and the Dew," scored heavily.

The Show Girl is a musical comedy that is distinctly a success from the first line to the fall of the curtain.

It is a medley of pretty music, fetching costumes, gorgeous scenery, funny comedians who are funny, and handsome girls.

The music was written by H. L. Heartz and E. W. Corliss.

The piece thoroughly justifies the long and successful run it had in New York.—New Haven Union.

GOOD WORD FOR IT.

Says the Gloucester Times: Al W. Martin's great revival of Ten Nights in a Bar Room was given at the Un-



Three Chorus Girls In The Show Girl.

dians, tells in brief the story of Edward E. Rice's production of The Show Girl. It is always entertaining, with situations which are ridiculous, comedians who are funny and a chorus of girls who are exceedingly pretty, together with an elaborate scenic environment, go to make up one of the most pleasurable evening's entertainments in the country. Since Rice's 1492 production, which was by the same author.

NEW HAVEN'S ENDORSEMENT.

The Show Girl or The Magic Cap, which is called by the authors "the jolliest bit of tomfoolery ever exploited," and has been described by critics as R. A. Barnett's greatest success, was given at the Hyperion last night, and deserves what the critics have written of it. Former productions of Mr. Barnett, namely, "1492," and "Excelsior, Jr.," were given their initial performance in this city and made Barnett a favorite here.

Some of the stars of the former productions, which were also given under the direction of Edward E. Rice, were again seen last evening and scored greater triumphs than previously.

David Abrahams, who appeared in Excelsior, Jr., as the St. Bernard, last evening appeared as a Tom Cat and was one of the many features of the show, which can only be described as an all-feature production.

The plot, if it can be called such, is brought into the play by Aldalab, a peripatetic dealer in curios, who meets Dionysius Fly, a stranded philosopher and leading man in the Sophocles Dramatic company, at Cypress. Manager Fly is offered the cap and told that while he wears it any wish that he makes will be gratified, but he can only wish once for any one thing. The price asked is \$450, but the manager hasn't a cent. After the price is reduced to \$375, Manager Fly put the cap on and wished he had \$375 to pay for the cap. The money is forthcoming from the clouds. Upon the purchase of the cap Manager Fly wishes for a million, and after protecting himself from being struck as he was with the \$375, adds in bills but as he had wished for money once his wish was not gratified. Throughout the play the manager's wishes keep him continually in trouble and occasion much merriment.

ton Hill theatre last evening, and was one of the features of the season. This great temperance play always calls forth large and enthusiastic audiences whenever it is presented. The great Northern Quartette, consisting of four celebrities of note, were well received, while their megaphone solos were a great novelty.

HAS BECOME THEIR IDOL.

Miss Henrietta Crosman, who is to present The Sword of the King at Music hall, has become the idol of the young women students in the colleges and seminaries about Boston since she has been playing at the Tremont theatre there. Large numbers of students from Wellesley, Radcliffe, and other women's educational institutions have attended the matinees in parties, buying as many as forty seats at a time. Miss Crosman has been invited to visit many of these institutions as the guest of either instructors or students, and has been asked to deliver addresses. The lecture part of the program, however, Miss Crosman has always frowned upon.

The Tune Was Familiar.

An interesting anecdote is told of the old tune to which a well known song is now sung. The story runs that when the army of the first Napoleon was in Egypt in 1799 the camp for awhile was near the pyramids. One afternoon about sunset the band was playing, and the natives of the desert had collected and were listening to the music. Nothing unusual happened until the band struck up a tune which we now hear under the name of "We Won't Go Home Till Morning." Instantly there were the wildest demonstrations of joy among the Bedouins. They embraced each other and shouted and danced in the delirium of their pleasure. The reason was that they were listening to the favorite and oldest tune of their people. The tune had been taken to Europe from Africa in the eleventh century and had lived separately in both countries for over 700 years.

War Talk In Canada.

At Toronto, Canada, the trades and labor council has passed a strong resolution in condemnation of the calling out of the militia in connection with the recent street railway strike. One of the delegates said that it was time that labor organizations took steps to arm and equip their own men to meet those armed and employed on the side of capital in labor disputes.

W.E. Paul RANGES

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a first-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

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FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS

Anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. City country or seacoast. C. K. AMIDON & SON, 45 Milk St., Boston.

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 30 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office.

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Bailey & George. 144 1/2

GROCERIES—You can buy groceries, at all kinds of meats, provisions and vegetables at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city. 417 1/2

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the watering and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of weeds. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do watering and grading in the city on short notice. Cemetery lots for sale, also Leam and Trout. Orders left at his residence, 100 West 1st Street, or at his office, 100 West 1st Street, will receive prompt attention. M. J. GRIFFIN.

A GREAT TRUTH.

How It Has Spread From Home to Home in Portsmouth.

In every part of Portsmouth, in the homes of the wealthy; in the humble abode of the man of toil, 'tis now a well known fact—a great truth—that Doan's Kidney Pills have brought more comfort to backache sufferers and cured more sick kidneys than any medicine of modern times.

Mrs. Robert C. Anderson of 12 Warren street says: "I had a great deal of trouble with my kidneys until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. I became interested in an advertisement I saw in a newspaper about them. I went to Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street and procured a box. At the time I had distressing dizziness, lightness in my head, lameness in the small of my back and pain that almost prostrated me. After the treatment I was perfectly free from every inconvenience."

Cts. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people about Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Oth Public Works.

And has received the commendation of the Army, Navy, and Government generally. Persons visiting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

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100 CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Having filled 50c. cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

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— AND —
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

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Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

A Home Delight and How to Have It in Perfection.

The tea table habit is a gracious one to cultivate. The influence of this tiny board makes for rest and meditation, for hospitality, for friendship and cheer in the daily journey. If madam comes in late from shopping or calling, cold and tired, what is so refreshing and comforting as a cup of the hot amber liquid? If the witching tea hour is the appointed time for the meeting of a refractory committee, do not the ideas flow with the tea, and under the grace inspiring influence of the goodly aroma do not differences and irritations steal away? If the day is dark and dreary and duties press, and you feel that your doll is indeed stuffed with bran, try a cup, my dear! 'Tis a great restorer of serenity, soothing in effect like unto a man's after dinner cigar. But—alas, there are always "buts"—do not rush through the ceremony in a "one more thing done" fashion. Let the busiest woman lay aside her work, relax body and mind, take an easy chair before the softly crackling fire and the little table and whether alone or in the company of family, friend or book slip a tranquillizing cup of the orient's best. 'Tis a blessed "lost time!"

A fine quality of black tea is considered best for general use. In curing green tea the leaves are steamed as soon as gathered. In the case of black tea the leaves are allowed to ferment before drying. The result is that the finished black tea contains far less tannin than the green. The original tannin leaf possesses an oxidizing principle which is destroyed in the steaming process, but which oxidizes the tannin during the curing of black tea and gives it its color. But, whether hyson or souchong, orange pekoe or English breakfast, do not use cheap tea or dusty tea, or tea whose bouquet you cannot enjoy. Do not allow it to steep till instead of the essence and fragrance the deadly bitterness and blackness are "yours for indigestion." And above all never conduct your gentle ministrations with a metal teapot as an ally, solid silver excepted. Any other metal kettle is permissible for heating the water alone. The chemical action after the tea is added is what makes mischief—and poison.

A silver teapot has its advantages for preparing a single cup, but for more than that the better way is to measure your favorite mixture or brand of tea into small cheesecloth bags and keep these ready for use in an airtight caddy. Find out the number of cupsful your teapot holds and allow the regulation even teaspoonful of tea to each cup. For convenience make the bags in two sizes, both being large enough to give the required amount of leaves room to swell. Drop a bag into a hot china teapot or a highly polished silver one, add the proper quantity of freshly boiling water, else, even with the best quality of tea, you will never succeed in having it in its perfection. Cover the nose of the pot if you do not use a caddy and allow the tea to infuse not more than five or eight minutes over a very low alcohol flame, then with a fork remove the bag of leaves and its capacity for harm.

If any pass your way who like novelty—and novelty hath charms—serve them a brew carefully prepared according to the foregoing hints and put into the bottom of each heated cup a bit of loaf sugar, a thin slice of lemon minus the yellow rind and three cloves; then add the tea. Or, sweeten, use the lemon slice and two candied cherries before filling the cups. These two concoctions are very popular in a certain eastern college town. The palates of lovers of English breakfast tea are often tickled by the addition in the pot of a strip or two of dried orange peel.—Good Housekeeping.

Household Philosophy.
Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in. Forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day. Begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with your old nonsense. This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear, with its hopes and invitations, to waste a moment on the yesterday.—Emerson.

Rather Right.
A suitable place for everything and everything in its place. A proper time for everything and everything done in its time. A distinct name for everything and everything called by its name. A certain use for everything and everything put to its use.

A New Variety of Apple Fritter.
An attractive and timely dish is apple fritters on surprise, for which the Boston Cooking School Magazine gives the following recipe:

Select seven or eight apples that will cook quickly (mellow greenings are good for this purpose). Cut out the stems together with a round piece of apple and clean out the core carefully.



APPLE FRITTERS ON SURPRISE.

Cut out the blossom end, but do not cut deep enough to meet the cavity in the center. Pare the apples, fill the centers with marinated, dip the corresponding pieces of apple with stem adhering into fritter batter and press them into place. Dip the apples in fritter batter, covering every portion, and fry in deep fat. They will require six or eight minutes cooking. Drain and dust with powdered sugar.

PROFITABLE FEEDING.

Under Good Management the Butter Yield Can Be Largely Increased.

Farmers do not fully realize the heavy losses they suffer from failure to feed cows properly. It is estimated that the average annual yield of butter per cow is 125 pounds. Every cow must first be furnished with enough food for body maintenance; then whatever she gets over and above that amount goes to make milk or meat. If a cow is bred along dairy lines—that is, if her sire is a full blooded dairy animal—she will not have a strong tendency to convert feed into meat and will therefore convert it into milk. So if she is well fed from the time she drops her calf, is regularly milked and made comfortable, quiet and contented, the more feed she gets the more milk she will give, says the Michigan Farmer.

Under careful feeding and good management the yield of butter can easily be raised to 300 pounds a year. We have about 11,000,000 dairy cows in the country, which are yielding about 1,375,000,000 pounds of butter, which, at 15 cents a pound, amounts to \$206,250,000. If the 11,000,000 cows were properly fed, they would produce 3,300,000,000 pounds of butter, which, at 15 cents a pound, would amount to \$495,000,000. Allowing for the extra cost that good feeding would necessitate, there is an annual loss of over \$250,000,000 because of poor feeding.

It may be thought by some that such an enormous yield of butter would bring ruin to the dairy industry. It would to certain countries and localities where feed is expensive, but the farmers of the northwest need have no fear on this score, for they could and would in a short time be called upon to furnish European countries with their butter, as we could furnish it and make more money than we do at present at prices that other countries could not possibly meet. In round numbers it costs about twice as much to produce butter in Denmark as it does in the northwest. It will take many years to bring the average up to even 200 pounds per cow, and those who begin now to feed right will have the benefit of the good prices. Present prices will be found entirely satisfactory if cows are liberally and properly fed. During the year 1895, under good management, cows returned a net profit of \$40 per head; during the year 1896 they made a net profit of \$30 per head after deducting the cost of feed; during the year 1897 the net profit per cow amounted to \$38 per head, making the average for the three years \$38 per head without giving any credit for skim milk and young stock.



THE DAIRYMAN
A great many people who discover a taint in milk are at a loss to know the cause of it. Being accustomed to their own management, they do not know where to seek the cause. There are many ways by which milk can become tainted. A great many people still cling to the use of wooden pails in the dairy. This is one cause for tainted milk. The wood of the pails, being porous, absorbs milk which continues to undergo changes in the pores of the wood, and it is next to impossible to keep them clean and sweet. Another source of tainted milk is in not airing the cans and cooling them before the warm milk is put in them. The quicker the milk is cooled after it is removed from the cow the less susceptible it is to taint of any kind.

Keeping the milk too long in filthy and unkept stables is another source of trouble along this line. Milk absorbs bad odors very readily, and for this reason it should never be put in a vegetable cellar or a cave where bad odors abound. Most housekeepers have observed how readily milk, cream and butter become tainted when put in a refrigerator box with other articles kept there. Oranges, lemons and strawberries will transmit their various odors to milk, cream and butter kept in a refrigerator with them. These may not be unpleasant to some people, but most people like to have these three articles in their natural flavor. Such vegetables as onions, cabbage and others less pungent will transmit a very unpleasant taint to milk.—Homestead.

Creamery Versus Dairy.
One of the advantages of the creamery over the dairy is the making of butter on a larger scale, which conduces to a greater uniformity of product, says an exchange. Where a creamery gets a good reputation for a nice and uniform quality of goods in any quantity and style of package there is an advantage to both manufacturers and dealers in disposing of them without the necessity of personal inspection.

A Fine Three-year-old.
This fine young Holstein cow is owned by Knapp & Pierce of East Claridon, O. Her official seven day record at



ELLIE FINESTIVE DE KOL NO. 50191.

three years old is 467.5 pounds of milk and 19.38 pounds of butter. The picture is reproduced from the Holstein-Friesian Record.

IN A SUBMARINE.

Experiences of a Journey Below the Water's Surface.

Lieutenant Lawrence Spear, formerly naval constructor, who recently read a paper in New York on submarine war vessels before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, gave to a representative of the New York Tribune an interesting description of his experience while under water during a three hours' trial of the Adder in Peconic bay.

Fifteen miles were traveled under water without coming to the surface once. After the first hour the trip became monotonous. There were eleven men in the boat, nearly eighteen feet below the surface of the water. No noise could be heard except that of an electric motor driving the boat through the water at seven knots. The captain stood with his head in the conning tower, steering by the little compass and timing the boat by his watch, so that he might know when to turn her around and begin the return trip of the three-mile course.

Water could be seen rushing by, but nothing else could be distinguished except the small brass whistle which stands close to the rear of the tower; the rest was just a wall of green water through which the Adder was rushing. Objects ten feet away could not be seen. As for the air, it was as pure as any could be in a room of the same area, and much purer than that of many a cardroom in which men sit, not for three hours, but for ten and twelve hours with closed doors and with the air vitiated by tobacco smoke.

FOR HEAT AND LIGHT.

Unique Generator the Invention of a Massachusetts Man.

A heat generator and lamp combined is the invention of a Massachusetts man to take the place in some degree of grates or fireplaces.

The invention is practically a radiator that gathers up the rising heat rays from the flame of a lamp and distributes them about the room instead of allowing them to rise vertically to the ceiling. The circulation of this heated air also produces a current which draws the air in the room and brings it into contact with the hot surface of the generator, thus further increasing the radiation of warm air.

The generator is built up from a series of thin metal plates, with an opening at the bottom for the insertion of a lamp chimney. It is supported on the lamp by a vertical post and projecting arm, the latter being hinged to permit the heater to be elevated for the purpose of removing the lamp.

As the sleeve which carries the supporting arm is adjustable on the post a lamp of any size can be used, and, as there is no connection between the chimney and the generator, the lamp can be instantly removed if the owner wishes.



RAILROADING

On the experimental railroad built by the German government between Berlin and Zossen a new type of express train is to be tested some time this year, says a writer in the Youth's Companion. The specifications require that the train shall maintain a speed of seventy-four and a half miles an hour for three consecutive hours.

In order to diminish the air resistance as much as possible the entire train, including the locomotive, will be inclosed in a shell of sheet steel, jointed so as to secure flexibility in rounding curves, uniform in size from end to end and presenting no projections to catch the air.

The front of the engine will be wedge shaped, and the wheels will all be of the disk instead of the spoked patterns and will be inclosed as far as possible by the protecting sheath. Steam is to be the motive power, the previous experiments having shown that electric motors at high speeds unduly strain the track.

Railroads Built in 1902.

According to the Railroad Gazette, approximately 6,025 miles of new steam railroads were built last year. These figures are exclusive of second track, sidings, all electric lines and rebuilt mileage, except where the work involved such extensive changes in alignment that a new route was established. Railroad building was reported in forty-two states and territories, Oklahoma leading the list with 570 miles. Texas built 490, Arkansas 371, Indian Territory 303 and Georgia 338. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and New Mexico each built over 200 miles, and Alabama, California, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington and West Virginia built between 100 and 200 miles. No new steam mileage was reported in Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island or Wyoming.

Effect of Car Coupler Law.
In 1893, the car coupling law was passed, the number of casualties caused by the coupling and uncoupling of cars by the old link and pin arrangement was 11,710, of which 433 were fatal. Last year, the first year in which the law was in full effect, the total number of casualties from this cause was 2,256, of which 133 were fatal.

Alpine Plants in Montana.

The recent expedition sent to north Montana by the New York botanical garden has done much in the interest of scientific botany. Many Alpine forms of plants were discovered. Ample statistics were secured establishing the variation of plant life caused by temperature and altitude and of the general vertical distribution of flora.

FARM ORCHARD GARDEN.



It places out the lack of good looks in many a woman for her to be a first class cook.

When creamery butter sells at over 30 cents to the consumer it invites the competition of oleo substitutes.

You can't raise hogs, calves, sheep and apples on the same land. If you want stock more than you do fruit, don't set the trees out.

Sweet separated milk brings 50 cents per cwt. at the renovated butter factories, where it is used to give a butter flavor to the deodorized melted butter fat.

When men become so patriotic that they are willing to haul a load of gravel and put it on the public highway free of charge whenever they can, then will the era of good roads be here to stay.

The system of thrashing out of the shock caused a loss of millions of dollars to western farmers during the harvest season of 1902, but we doubt if one in ten of them will heed the lesson learned.

The chemical analysis of different food rations for stock never rates the important item of palatability. This fact is often overlooked. We regard it as a most important factor in the value of any food ration.

Dehorning the bull in no manner changes his unreliable and malignant instincts. He would just as soon have a round with you when he feels ugly with his horns off as when he has them on. You stand a little better show in the tussle, however, with his horns off.

About \$5,000,000 is now available under the new irrigation law. No public work which the government has ever undertaken will be watched with more interest than this attempt to reclaim desert areas by the intelligent storage of flood waters and their use in irrigating. It is not yet decided just where the first experiment will be made.

A summing up of the experiences of two or three of the experiment stations proves conclusively that the lantern moth traps do not catch the class of insects that are injurious to the orchard, but do destroy many insects which are of great value to the fruit grower. For instance, this form of trap will catch neither the apple tree borer, beetle, codling moth, curculio nor cankerworm moths, and these are the four worst insect pests of the orchard.

We are asked why the tame apple cannot be grafted on the wild crab apple. It can, but not successfully. The wild crab is of very dwarfed growth, and the apple scion soon overgrows its crab stock and is either broken off by the wind or perishes for want of an adequate root system to supply its needs. The same difficulty occurs to quite an extent when the large varieties of tame plums are top worked on wild plum stocks.

There are thousands of acres of rough and hilly land bordering the rivers of Minnesota and Iowa, too steep to plow and too much exposed to bear good crops of grass, which would make ideal sites for orchards of Wealthy apple trees, and in no other way could such land be made so productive and profitable. The Lord intended all the hills to be covered with trees, and they would be were it not for man's rapacity and destructiveness with ax and with fire.

Nothing better could happen to the western country as a whole than a further subdivision of the farms. Nine men out of ten try to work too much land and thus do not reach the normal productive capacity of the land by one-half. Smaller farms would mean more farmers, more farmers more farm homes, more farm homes more children for the public schools, more and nearer neighbors and greatly improved social conditions. Any political or economic change which will result in a reduction of the size of the western farm will be a good thing for the country.

With the advent of a new year we feel like emphasizing the many virtues of the "pay as you go" principle as a guide for the conduct of business during 1903. The careless and injudicious use of credit lies at the very foundation of over one-half the financial ills which afflict the people. The use of credit is always an expensive luxury. If not to the man who uses it, at least to the man who extends it. We came across a young man, abjectly poor, healthy and industrious, not long since who at twenty-two years of age had piled up an indebtedness for personal expenses of over \$500. He had ruined his credit and will probably always be a poor, shiftless scoundrel.

Mighty few men look at a dollar just right. They either think too much of it or else not enough, and so let it make them either a knave or a fool.

One agricultural parasite is found in the man who attends all the farm auction sales for the sake of having a chance at the free lunch. This kind should be fired when he shows up.

Neighbors who go to law about trivial things help support the lawyers even if they get no real satisfaction out of the business. All neighborhood troubles should be arbitrated by disinterested parties.

Any common farmer who will take the trouble to attend the farm institute held in his county will surely take home with him at least one new idea and a new pride and enthusiasm in his profession.

It will be found that the best quality of fruit will be produced on young trees, this largely because such trees are never overloaded. It teaches a lesson as to the value of judicious thinning of fruit.

When a farmer comes to town and gets \$2 for a turkey, \$15 for a common fat hog, 28 cents for his cream or butter and 23 cents for his eggs, he should not kick if he has to pay \$6 for soft coal to keep himself warm.

Skunks do not hibernate in winter, as do coons, but are ready at almost any time to make a raid on the farmer's poultry yard. It is a curious fact that these animals increase as the country becomes more thickly settled.

If the man in Iowa, Minnesota or Wisconsin was required to give his orchard the same thorough cultivation, fertilization and care as to thinning the fruit as does the orange or prune raiser of the Pacific coast, he would think that fruit raising was no joke, but did he so care for his orchard he would be astonished at the result.

A man owning 700 acres of fine farm land told us the other day that owing to the difficulty in securing farm help he was being compelled to reduce the size of his farm, as he found it impossible, with the high priced and uncertain help available, to make the operation of so large a farm profitable. We told him we did not feel sorry for him.

If there is any wild live thing, fur or feathers, left anywhere in the country where we live when spring comes, it will be because it stayed under ground when the horde of pothunters were making their incessant raids. The desire to kill for the sake of killing is more brutally developed under our modern civilization than when man used to kill in order to live.

The plat upon which it is proposed to grow a crop of onions should be thoroughly prepared the previous year. There is nothing better for this crop than a piece of new woodland put in perfect condition. The next best thing is a well rotted piece of pasture land. In any event no weeds should be allowed to go to seed the previous year. The most salable variety for the western markets seems to be the Red Globe.

And now it is a Missouri judge who has decided that the egg money belongs to the farmer's wife and fined a farmer in that state a good round sum for selling the eggs from the farm and appropriating the proceeds. Only a few pretty mean men ever attempt this. The rest let their wives have this source of income, most of them because they want to and the rest because they have to. Let every woman assert her rights in this matter.

The evolution of electrical science has given value to every waterfall, no matter how far removed from municipal or manufacturing centers; the magic current from hidden cataract and mountain glen where generated moves noiselessly out and on to any place where man can use it. Nothing more wizard like or which savors more of the tales of the "Arabian Nights" or the miracles wrought out by the genie of legend and fable has ever been accomplished by man.

The Russian minister of agriculture has appropriated the sum of \$30,000 for the purpose of developing the creamery business along the line of the new Siberian railroad. The money is to be expended in giving instruction in the dairy business to the farmer and for the conducting of dairy schools in which to train butter makers. Siberia is likely to become an extensive butter producing country, as the natural conditions are exceedingly favorable for the business.

The one mule farm is a very common thing in the southern states, a little patch of land operated by a colored man, an old mule and a batch of pickaninies. A bale or two of cotton are raised to sell, while a small cornfield, some razzbacks wild in the woods, the wild game of the forest and the fish in the river contribute to give the family a living. There is nothing just like this in the north, but few men attempting to work a piece of land unless a team of horses can be employed.

Property rights in any wild products are hard to enforce. Wild fruits, bee trees, the butternuts and walnuts, the wild game, both in fur and feathers, no matter if well inclosed and protected by the owner, are still looked upon as public plunder by the masses and will be seized and appropriated if possible. The people need instructing that this wild life and the natural products are each and all as much protected by the laws of the country as though they were artificial productions.

A FAMILY APPLE ORCHARD.

A friend writes us that he wishes to set out a family orchard of 100 apple trees. He lives in northern Iowa. He wishes us to name the varieties that he had better plant. We give the following list, not that we know it to be the very best which might possibly be selected, but rather as one which we think will give satisfaction. Following is the list: Fifty Wealthy, 20 Northwestern Greening, 10 Duchess, 5 Longfield, 5 No. 20, 5 Patten's Greening, 3 Fameuse. This will give a succession of good apples from early August until the May following, and in the event of a surplus crop he would find that the Wealthy apple would always be saleable at a good price. One suggestion here—he should buy these trees of his nearest reliable home nurseryman, should dedicate the land upon which they are planted to their exclusive use, should give them thorough cultivation for six years at least, should keep a vigilant watch for borers and let nothing in the orchard during this period larger than a bean. Doing this, he will at the end of ten years be the owner of an orchard worth \$1,000.

IT IS QUALITY THAT PAYS.

Not enough attention is paid by the average farmer to raising the best things. It costs as much to raise a scrub animal of any kind as it does to raise the best, and the difference in the selling price is often as much as 100 per cent. It is just the same with grains, fruits and vegetables. It really pays only to sow the best seeds. Yet how very little care is taken in the selection and preparation of the seed! The margin of difference between the poor fat steers and the good fat steers is hardly ever less than \$2 per hundredweight and often as much as \$4. The difference between a cow which makes 125 pounds of butter per year and one which makes 225 pounds is the difference between a cow which runs you into debt and one which will bring you in a net profit of over \$50. The barrel of choice apples will sell for \$4 when culls of the same variety have to go to the cider mill. There will always be ten men who will persist in raising the poor stuff where there is one who raises the best. Why not be that one?

GO SOUTH, YOUNG MAN.

As compared with the extreme northwest section—the Canadian northwest—our own southern states offer many points of advantage for the poor man seeking a home. Minnesota as you may the fact of extreme north latitude, the pitiless blizzard, the 40 below zero, these things still constitute a very serious objection to any country possessing them; then there is the brief working season, a five months' rush in summer and a seven months' hibernation during the winter, an ill jointed and unpleasant condition whereunder to prosecute farm work. The south gives, barring the rainy days, almost the entire year for the prosecution of farm work, a greatly lessened cost for keep of both man and beast, because of the higher temperature. True, the soil may be and undoubtedly is less fertile than that of the north, but the greater variety of products possible under the certain humidity and warmth of the south is no small compensation for the poorer quality of the soil.

A NURSERY SWINDLE.

Where the writer lives for several years past the farmers have been periodically raided by the representatives of a so called nursery located in a western city. Investigation shows that there is no nursery at that place, nothing but an office and a shipping barn. The stuff furnished on these orders is bought at wholesale from nurserymen anywhere and may be true to name, but more likely not. We have seen some of the bills for goods thus sold and find that from 75 to 100 per cent more is charged than the same things guaranteed could be bought for from the home nurseryman. We are almost tired of telling farmers to let this class of fakes alone. Money might just as well be burned up in the kitchen stove as paid to them.

TOO RADICAL A CROSS.

In a dairy community we know of the attempt to make use of registered beef sires on herds of cows of purely dairy types. The result is that the men who sold these sires are being harshly criticised because the product is not of a better beef type. The sensible man would not expect such a radical cross to give him a good type of beef animal. The dairy breeds—Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys—are just as prepotent as any of the beef breeds and therefore just as likely to determine the character of the cross. This is especially true so far as the Jerseys are concerned, and it may be said that no beef cross with this breed will ever give satisfaction to the feeder.

SAVE THE BIRDS.

We offer just as many inducements as possible for the birds to make their home with us during their all too brief summer visit. Never mind if they do get a little of the fruit. Passing the sentimental and aesthetic side of bird life as associated with man and viewed from purely an economic standpoint, the birds should be protected and fostered, as they stand directly between man and a horde of insect pests which if not kept in subjection would speedily paralyze all of man's efforts in both agriculture and horticulture. There are ten birds in England where there is one here, and England is one of the most productive countries on the face of the earth.

[Signature]

Last Hope's Madonna

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When Sarah landed in Last Hope, there wasn't anything in sight but a city, some tents and a yellow dog. She stopped on her way from the boat to get the yellow dog, and it followed her into the shanty. The day she owned the shanty, adopted the dog and started up business. To other women had ever seen Last Hope except old Walla Walla, who came up the river every month with us and dry salmon and a husband. Nick Benson sold her the shanty. It had about a dozen mortgages on it. But Sarah was safe. The first man who had dared foreclose on her had left Last Hope in mourning.

What made you land here in this place in the hills? Chick had asked when she settled for the shanty. Thought it kind of a likely place," said Sarah, and that was the only reason she gave for her coming. "I didn't call her Sarah to her," said Mrs. Mooney was the name she had put on the door. "I put on 'Big Red' paint up over her door. I underneath it said 'Bakery.' At one word made more excitement in Last Hope than any killing had for years. She'd brought a lot of stuff with her on the boat—flour and sugar, powder and lard and all things that women folks cook with. A good stove too. We all gathered in the shanty, real careless and uninterested. Just as soon as we saw she coming from her chimney, and drew lots to see who'd go and buy a chocolate from Chick, and up he went, sober as a judge. Just as we were going after him he came out, his arms and hands full. All said was: 'Doughnuts!'

We all made tracks for the shanty that day. Last Hope had a boss, was not handsome. Her features were sharp in outline, and her hair was a neutral mouse color, and she was a bit of a challenge all the time. He didn't get very rich along those few months. She wouldn't trust nobody, so some of us gave her mortgages. Chick Benson mortgaged her; we and saddle, and she got some jackets, too, and a gun and a red fox. Chick fell over Bald Mountain one day, never came back, the foreclosed on the house that he'd mortgaged for a dollar's worth of biscuits and doughnuts. A saddle hung on a nail in her back room. Never hear you tunin' up, Mrs. Mooney," said Chick one day when he was in the shanty to fix her stovepipe. "Her so it would not smoke. Bob played pretty well," she said. "And we talked the matter over that night down at Bib Ned's. Like as not she's tied up to some old man that she's pounded her and

ICK TURNED AND LOOKED OFF TO THE HILLS. He treated her until she cut stick and away," said Chick. And Last Hope kept the theory, and there was a side more of respectful consideration in her manner toward Sarah. The strike came in 1908. Chick Benson's horse stumbled down a washout at Caribou run, and when Chick dug it out he picked up a nugget that had Last Hope toady turvy. As soon as the crowd of gold hunters came to pour in from the river and the pans Sarah didn't take any more mortgages. Doughnuts brought a fair price along there, and she didn't touch a pie unless she saw a dollar's worth of dust weighed out. As a side issue she bought out Jim Wiley's share in the Buckeye for a hundred. Inside of four months she'd brought \$300,000 from a syndicate, and Sarah rolled down her nose and reckoned she'd take a rest for a spell. Then things began to hum. Chick Benson started it. He asked a offhand one day how about it, and she said no, on account of Bob. But Last Hope said Sarah was all right and watched for the coming of it. One day Sarah put on a new one and combed her hair different. It was all wavy. And she asked if the saddle was good still, so

that settled it. We knew he was coming. When the first smudge of smoke from the steamers puffed up as it rounded the river bend, she cried for the first time since Last Hope had known her, and we felt rather interested.

"If he should happen to be mean to her," said Chick softly, laying his hand on his belt, "he won't leave town by boat. Wonder if he'll kiss her right before everybody."

We felt for him. After Bob he had first right. Back in the shanty bakery days he'd looked out for her stove and the heavy lifting around the place, and Sarah had favored him. She made him a mince pie Christmas. It was the only one in Last Hope.

But today she didn't see any of us at all. She stood down near the gang-plank, watching the people come off, and her eyes were alive with something. Whether it was love or fear we could not tell, but when she gave a quick half choked cry and sprang forward Chick turned his back and looked out to where the Yukon vanished into the arms of the everlasting hills.

"Did he kiss her?" he asked. No one answered. Last Hope had witnessed the meeting and was struck dumb.

When Sarah faced us again, she came up from the landing, her head held high and her arm around him. It was then that we made the acquaintance of Bob. He wasn't any bigger'n a pint of cider; just a poor, little, crooked chap about fourteen, with big eyes, like Sarah's. And she? As she smiled on us Chick took off his hat. It was the smile of the Madonna, and Last Hope worshipped from afar.

That night Chick put on a clean collar and went to the side door of Mooney's bakery, and there was resolution in his eye. When he came back to Big Ned's, we were waiting for him.

"Boys," he said, softly, "Sarah's a widow, and—well, I've got her. That poor little lad was all she had left, and it wanted money to make him straight, so Sarah just packed up, put him in school and made tracks for the place where money grows in the ground. She's got a pretty good crop, and she needs a manager; also Bob needs a father; that's all. You're cordially invited to appear this day week, and there'll be a banquet." He stopped. Last Hope cheered wildly. Chick raised his hand for a final word. "And, boys, Sarah says she'll make the doughnuts herself. Just please add an echo to that last yell for Bob."

The Office Cat.

Though not dignified by any other name than "the cat," the feline pet of a certain Broadway office building as thoroughly enjoys the conveniences of the skyscraper as any of the tenants who pay high rents and who answer to the big names gilded on the doors of the offices, says a New York writer.

In its kitten-days the little black and white thing had been tossed off the higher skyscraper adjoining by the mischievous son of the janitor and complacently installed itself in the restaurant on the roof of its new abode.

By and by "the cat" was bereft of its provender by the closing up of the restaurant, so it took to prowling about the big building in search of rats and mice, and its sleekness testified to its prowess as a hunter.

But climbing the stairs of a skyscraper is no more attractive to cats than it is to men, and what are elevators for, at any rate?

At first "the cat" would watch its chance to slip on the elevator when passengers entered or left the cage, but now its sharp "Meow" is as much heeded by the elevator men as the shout of "Up!" or "Down!" by one of the tenants.

A Veritable St. Cecilia.

Margery's cousin, Cecilia, was eighteen and pretty. She was also devoted to music and spent hours practicing on a large pipe organ. This, together with the fact that she invariably wore a rapt expression when so engaged, earned for her the nickname of "St. Cecilia."

It happened that Margery's mamma was called to town and left her five-year-old daughter in charge of an obliging neighbor. This lady undertook to amuse her young guest by showing her a collection of prints, among which was a copy of the familiar presentation of the patron saint of music seated at the organ.

"This, my dear," said the obliging hostess, "is a picture of St. Cecilia."

"It doesn't look a bit like her," spoke up the tiny visitor.

"Why, how do you know?" inquired the astonished owner of the print.

"How do I know?" returned the equally astonished Margery. "Why, St. Cecilia is my own first cousin. She taught me my prayers and how to play 'Jackstones.'"

A Tartar Courtship.

Among the Tschulian Tartars a curious mode of "popping the question" exists. The Tschulian bachelor in search of a wife, having filled a brand new pipe with fragrant tobacco, stealthily enters the dwelling of the fair one upon whom he has bestowed his affections, deposits the pipe upon a conspicuous article of furniture and retires on tip-toe to some convenient hiding place in the neighborhood, local etiquette requiring that he should execute this strategic movement apparently undisturbed by the damsel of his choice or any other member of her family. Presently he returns without further affectation of secrecy and looks into the apartment in a casual sort of way. A single glance at the pipe he left behind him enables him to learn the fate of his proposal. If it has been smoked, he goes forth an accepted and exultant bridegroom; if not, the offer of his hand and heart has been so irretrievably rejected as not to be even worth a pipe of tobacco.—London Express.

Remarkable Cruise Of the Forgetmenot

A few weeks ago there sailed into St. John's, N. F., the Forgetmenot, a little Yarmouth trawler of only forty-six tons register. Considering her size, she may be said to have made one of the most remarkable voyages on record. She had traversed over 3,200 miles, and it was over a year and a half since she left her English port. Designed for a summer cruise in the land of the seal and walrus, she had been caught by the ice and undergone all the perils and trials of a ten months' arctic winter.

The vessel sailed from Yarmouth round the north of Scotland and then away to Cape Farewell, in Greenland. In fifty days she arrived at her station, and the crew commenced to shoot and trade. About the end of September they were thinking of packing up and voyaging of southward, as their plan had been, when down upon them came the great ice pack from the north, blocking the entrance to Frobiisher strait by a wall fifty feet high and hemming them in for the ten months of arctic winter. Fortunately for them, a local tribe of Eskimos came to know them and proved stout companions, sharing in the hunting and the dangers endured therein.

Walrus hunting is exciting enough as a sport, for there is a great element of danger attached to it, especially when the animals have young ones with them or when they are hunted in boats or kayaks. On one occasion an infuriated bull tore a stroke clean out of one of the boats with a single stroke of his tusks, but fortunately no one was hurt.

Many minor accidents and casualties occurred on the various hunting trips, but on Sept. 4 of this year came the worst of all, for two Eskimos were shot dead by one of their companions.

The boat was manned by natives who were after seals, Oneocto standing in the bow with his rifle. A seal came up, and Oneocto aimed at it, but the seal dived, and he lowered his weapon. In doing which the charge went off, the bullet going through the heads of both men who were pulling the oars, killing them instantly.

The bodies were brought ashore amid the loud lamentations of the entire tribe and in the afternoon buried in native fashion. Tonnachilling's body was taken to an island, laid on a rock and then covered, coffinless, with large stones.

Poor Categrat, a youth of seventeen, had made himself beloved by all at the station, both whites and natives, so out of the only odd pieces of wood we had we made him some kind of a coffin. His friends took him to a hill to the northwest and buried him above ground by piling rocks on the coffin.

On Sept. 5 the booming of a steam whistle was heard. A boat's crew was gathered and the entering steamer boarded. She proved to be the Windward, Captain Bartlett, with no less a person than Captain Peary, the arctic explorer, aboard. From him they heard for the first time that the Boer war was finished.

Next day the Windward took the Forgetmenot in tow and kept her going nearly the whole day, but at 4:30 p. m. parted from them, promising to send a cable to their friends on arrival at a port.

During all these long months the little Forgetmenot had been given up as lost, and Lloyd's was only waiting for the claim to be preferred to pay the amount of the insurance when the telegram from Peary proved her existence. She had 1,500 miles to sail when she parted from the Windward, and it took her three weeks to make port.

The Foolish Fears of Men.

The sight of a gun or pistol, even if known to be really unloaded, will frighten some people almost beyond the verge of sanity. Any position of height exerts a similar effect over others. A harmless, impotent, creeping worm or garter snake will do the same for other temperaments. To demonstrate the foolishness and lack of reason of men for such fears is quite unavailing. Even if the one terror is by some means removed or lessened another is immediately substituted and dreaded in its place.

USEFUL AUTO

New Invention With Seven Cables

Improvements and new uses of the National Stockman's machine, the auto alarm, over the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in New England and considers that some of the statements about it are able to do more harm than the disease itself. While it is highly contagious and needs quarantining, he says it is only in rare instances communicable to man. As to the use of milk from afflicted cows, in most cases the suppression of milk secretion follows the primary fever that takes place soon after infection, and if the old cow gives no milk for market what is the use of scaring milk consumers? However, after stating in advance that he doesn't think his readers will ever see a case of it, Dr. Smead gives the symptoms as follows:

The place or point of infection is usually the feet, about the coronet. There the virus or germ finds a lodgment which soon creates an itching, soon a pustule. The animal licks it, and the mouth becomes infected. Blisters soon appear, then a drooling, a shivering fit sometimes. Some cough (not unlike that of measles in people). A rise of temperature of from 1 to 3 degrees ensues. If a cow, her milk flow nearly ceases. In fact, her mouth is in such a condition that she rarely can eat solid food. Water and gruel she will drink to some extent. The disease will usually run its course in from ten days to two weeks when in a mild form. When they die, it usually is from the lungs or glands of the system becoming diseased as an effect from which they die later.

Should any reader ever suspect a case in his herd isolate the animal at once, get a bottle of pure crystal carbolic acid, melt it by setting the bottle in warm water after removing the cork. When melted, add half as much glycerin. This will keep it liquid. Put a tablespoonful of this in one quart of warm water and sponge the feet, mouth and legs of the ailing one with it. With your hands in this solution you need have no fear of becoming infected yourself at all, and as a safeguard use the same on your other cattle's feet and legs. If you hear your neighbor's cattle have it, keep away from them unless you are needed to help treat them. Then change your outer garments and wash your boots in the carbolic solution before you go in your cattle, sheep or hog yards.

SMALL FARM, LARGE CROPS

High Priced Land, Intensive Farming and Specialization.

Farmers in thickly settled districts take naturally to concentrated or "intensive" farming. They have high priced land, manure cheap and plenty and almost unlimited markets for the best grades of fresh produce.

The result is shown conspicuously in a state like Massachusetts, where 87 per cent of the people live in cities and where, by the rapid increase of population during the past twenty years, the farmers' nearby market has increased three and a half times. In the state mentioned the number of acres cultivated has, according to the statistics of Professor Waugh, decreased 22 per cent, and this alongside the great enlargement of the market. Most of the land thus gradually abandoned was not suited for high grade tillage crops and has been left to pasture and forest growth. On the other hand, the amount of farm products has increased 51 per cent.

In other words, Massachusetts farmers raise one-half more produce on three-fourths the area as compared with twenty years ago. Thus the working farms have grown smaller, while the crops have grown larger and more valuable. The greater part of this change is evidently in the farming regions in close touch with city markets. The more remote sections show fewer changes in twenty years. Yet the same tendency to concentrate efforts on the best land is everywhere noted.

Specialization is another influence which has raised crop values. Farming under cloth, gardening under glass, drainage, heavy manuring and all the various methods of high pressure agriculture have all done their part. The farmers of the thickly settled sections have become largely gardeners, milk producers, fruit growers and the like, and the old time, all around farmer is in the minority. This tendency is from most points of view one to be commended. It tends to remove the farmer from distant competition, to help him learn to raise at least one product well, to increase his skill and general intelligence and to increase the average of profit.—American Cultivator.

News and Notes.

In some recent experiments the best yields of clover were obtained in the order given from plots with seed from Bohemia, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Brittany and Ohio. Plants from American seed were invariably very hairy, while those from European seed were almost as invariably smooth.

It is computed that we are now producing 1,400,000,000 pounds of butter annually and about 500,000,000 pounds of cheese in addition to the milk trade and are exporting practically nothing.

The dairy cow should have a large "middle piece" or deep body, showing large capacity for food, says a Minnesota dairyman.

Rural New Yorker suggests "smaller schools of practical farming" in connection with the colleges for the teaching of "agriculture" and asks, "Why not locate right on the farms of successful men?"

What is considered a "new" hog disease, resembling cholera, but with additional and unfamiliar symptoms, is reported from Boone county, Mo.

CATTLE DISEASE.

"Mouth" Alarm—Symptoms and Treatment.

and of the National Stockman's machine, the auto alarm, over the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in New England and considers that some of the statements about it are able to do more harm than the disease itself. While it is highly contagious and needs quarantining, he says it is only in rare instances communicable to man. As to the use of milk from afflicted cows, in most cases the suppression of milk secretion follows the primary fever that takes place soon after infection, and if the old cow gives no milk for market what is the use of scaring milk consumers? However, after stating in advance that he doesn't think his readers will ever see a case of it, Dr. Smead gives the symptoms as follows:

The place or point of infection is usually the feet, about the coronet. There the virus or germ finds a lodgment which soon creates an itching, soon a pustule. The animal licks it, and the mouth becomes infected. Blisters soon appear, then a drooling, a shivering fit sometimes. Some cough (not unlike that of measles in people). A rise of temperature of from 1 to 3 degrees ensues. If a cow, her milk flow nearly ceases. In fact, her mouth is in such a condition that she rarely can eat solid food. Water and gruel she will drink to some extent. The disease will usually run its course in from ten days to two weeks when in a mild form. When they die, it usually is from the lungs or glands of the system becoming diseased as an effect from which they die later.

Should any reader ever suspect a case in his herd isolate the animal at once, get a bottle of pure crystal carbolic acid, melt it by setting the bottle in warm water after removing the cork. When melted, add half as much glycerin. This will keep it liquid. Put a tablespoonful of this in one quart of warm water and sponge the feet, mouth and legs of the ailing one with it. With your hands in this solution you need have no fear of becoming infected yourself at all, and as a safeguard use the same on your other cattle's feet and legs. If you hear your neighbor's cattle have it, keep away from them unless you are needed to help treat them. Then change your outer garments and wash your boots in the carbolic solution before you go in your cattle, sheep or hog yards.

SELLING SKIMMILK.

Why Some Farmers Are Easy Prey to Big Corporations.

The Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader says that a \$15,000,000 corporation headed by L. E. Ingalls of Joliet has organized for the purpose of making flour from the skim milk thrown away practically by the farmers in the neighborhood of the large creameries in Illinois. If there are any farmers in Illinois who are throwing away skim milk in these days of high priced pork and beef or who are not realizing as good as 25 to 30 cents a hundred for it, it is due to their consummate ignorance of the best points in their own business. We understand, however, that there are lots of such farmers in Illinois and all other states who will not read or make themselves intelligent in any other way on the value of skim milk. Such farmers are easy prey to big corporations, says Hoard's Dairyman. All they will have to do will be to offer them 10 cents a hundred for what is worth three times that amount, and they will get the skim milk. Why shouldn't they? When farmers will not take pains or spend 10 cents for knowledge enough to save themselves from \$10 worth of waste, why should not big corporations be formed to farm such farmers? Not ten in a hundred of the patrons of Illinois creameries read dairy literature or have ever taken pains to make themselves intelligent on the nature and value of the product they are dealing with and producing. It is just the same in the great dairy state of New York. How can such men be expected to deal intelligently and in the most profitable manner with the business they have in hand? We are surprised that hundreds of such corporations have not been formed and grown rich out of those farmers years ago.

The Dual Purpose Cow.

One of the most serious mistakes made by the average farmer has been the indiscriminate crossing of beef and dairy types without any definite end in

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Golden Rule.

MEET AT THE OAK CASTLE, 111 E. 1.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charless, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank P. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Mr. Herald; Samuel E. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanson, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, No. 3, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanson, Commodore; John Hooper, Vice Commodore; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jensen, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hanson, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE

Bowdoin Square, Boston.

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

AND Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Forecast for New England: Fair and somewhat colder Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow in north-west portion; fresh west winds, diminishing.

ALMANAC,
JAN. 22.

New Moon, Jan. 22, 11h. 30m., morning, E. First Quarter, Feb. 5, 5h. 12m., morning, W. Full Moon, Feb. 11, 7h. 55m., evening, E. Last Quarter, Feb. 19, 1h. 25m., morning, E.

MUSIC HALL OFFICE
HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

Spring weather.
Watch for the eclipse.
No police court today.
The big fair begins Feb. 16.
Easter comes this year on April 12.
The blacksmiths were busy yesterday.
Twenty-five days to the P. A. C. fair.
Ice harvesters will now resume work.
The market continues bare of lobsters.
All kinds of fruit command high prices.
Ten Nights in a Bar Room at Music hall tonight.
The rain melted nearly all the ice on the sidewalks.
Annual meetings and installations are about completed.
Traveling salesmen report good business in Portsmouth.
Have your shoes repaired by John Matt, 34 Congress street.
Portsmouth pool players are now very much in the public eye.
Politics has commenced to be talked in the corner groceries.
The young people enjoyed excellent coasting on Tuesday evening.
One drunk had the police corridor to himself on Wednesday night.
The heavy rain swelled the streams in this vicinity noticeably.
Coal is arriving in smaller quantities than it was two or three weeks ago.
Two hands will give concerts each evening at the big P. A. C. fair, Feb. 16-20.
It takes a memory better than a hotel clerk's to keep track of the weather.
The rain caused an entire suspension of the ice cutting in and about the city.
The P. A. C. fair will be the biggest event of the kind ever attempted in the state.
A good live newspaper will do more to build up a city than any one other factor.
There has been a heavy demand for sand from the street department this winter.
New Hampshire's biggest indoor fair and hamper sale, Feb. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.
Rice's Show Girl is the biggest hit of two seasons. Sale of tickets begins at 7:30 Friday morning.
Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.
Strong attractions have been engaged for the vaudeville performance in the Midway annex of the P. A. C. fair building.
The highest art in advertisement writing is persuasiveness. One may please, instruct and entertain and still be short of the fulfillment of that highest desideratum, the ability to attract trade.
C. W. Ware, costumer for Red Men's Masquerade, will be present at Freeman's hall this (Thursday) evening and all day Friday, with the finest line of costumes ever seen in this city. Remember the date, Friday evening next.

A GOOD SELECTION.

The site recommended by the committee for the new high school building is plenty large enough and as central as could be wished for. Another advantage is that it is at the junction of the branches of the electric road.

WAS REBUILT HERE.

Tug Leyden For Many Years Stationed at This Yard.

The United States tug Leyden, wrecked on Block Island on Wednesday, was for many years stationed at this navy yard, where she was used as yard tug.
Some years ago, the Leyden was entirely rebuilt here and put in first class shape. As she was too big and clumsy for river work, the authorities sent her to Newport and ordered smaller boats here.
The Leyden was of the largest type of naval tug, schooner rigged, and of 450 tons displacement. She was built in Boston in 1866, of iron, at a cost of about \$100,000. She was 137 feet long by twenty feet beam, and drew nine and a half feet long water. She had no double bottom and made a speed of ten knots an hour.

BOILER GAVE OUT.

So There Was Barely Power Enough To Run The Cars.

One of the boilers in the power plant of the Portsmouth Electric railway gave out on Wednesday evening, causing a serious depression in motive power.

One car was taken off the loop line and one off the Plains line and two of the smaller cars were substituted for the heavy "Pullmans" of the Rye line.

Even then, there was barely enough "juice" to enable the cars that were left to get over the rails. The lights inside kept going out or would become so dim that it was impossible to read a newspaper in the cars.

The boiler was all right this morning and the usual number of cars were running their regular trips.

QUARANTINE THE TOWN.

Police and health officials here, while exceedingly loath to believe it, strongly suspect that Newmarket is deliberately shipping smallpox victims to this city, or at least starting them in this direction. Developments during the past few weeks point to this.

"If this is so," said a prominent citizen this morning, "the town of Newmarket ought to be quarantined. Post pickets all around it and stop all going in and coming out until the epidemic there is completely conquered."

INTERESTED IN IT.

The shoe workers of this city are greatly interested in the Lynn strike. Just before it began, a number of them were thinking of going to the Massachusetts city and taking positions in the factories there. Now, however, they cannot be persuaded, under any inducement, to go.

OFF THE TRACK.

One of the P. K. & Y. trolley cars went off the track on the very abrupt curve at the end of Newmarket street in Kittery, this morning. No serious damage was done, but the passengers got a good jolting and it took almost an hour to replace the car on the rails.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The cottage prayer meeting this (Thursday) evening will be held at Otto Johnson's on Islington street, in front of the standpipe. It will be led by William Bridle.

DAY OF PRAYER.

February 8 will be generally observed by the Evangelical churches the country over as a day of prayer for colleges.

FOR SALE.

The business of the late Gardiner is for sale. The business includes wall papers, mouldings, shades, paints, artists' materials, ladders, tackle and falls, fixtures, etc., etc., and good will. An inventory has been made and may be seen at the store on Daniel street by prospective purchasers. The store is kept open and the business is being carried on as heretofore in order that the purchaser may take a going business. It has been arranged that the purchaser may occupy the premises as Mr. Gardiner has occupied them. Sealed bids will be received at the store on Saturday, January 24 at ten a. m. Further information desired may be received at the store.

GALLANT, BUT UNLUCKY.

"One young woman who was trying to get to the shoe factory, on Wednesday morning, got in a sad dilemma on account of the ice. She couldn't take a step and called for a young man to assist her. He gallantly tried to do so, but just as he got near enough his feet flew skyward, and striking her at the same time, both were soon foundering around like turtles on their backs.

HAD TO PUT BACK.

Gray & Prime, who have two small schooners at Salem with hard coal, have been attempting to get it around here to their wharves, but the storm prevented. On Tuesday night the tug M. Mitchell Davis started for Salem, but after going outside and encountering the storm the captain turned the tug back into the harbor. She will go after the schooners to day.

GRIPPED BY LA GRIPPE.

La grippe seems to have obtained a firm hold on the employees of the Portsmouth and Exeter street railway. Last Saturday eight conductors and motormen were off duty, while on Tuesday there were but three conductors on the line fit for duty. The men on the Exeter and Hampton line do not seem to be affected to any extent by the disease.

IN COLLISION.

The horse of Harry DeRochemont, a Newington farmer, became frightened at the electric cars on Market street this morning and ran away. In front of Rider and Cotton's store, the runaway collided with W. R. Whitney's job team, and both hitchouts were badly wrecked.

THEIR BUSY DAY.

The blacksmiths had a busy day of it Tuesday. Nearly every equine in the city needed sharpening, in order to stand on the icy streets.

CO. B VS. ORIENTS.

The Orients of Newburyport will meet Company B at basket ball in this city on Saturday evening.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

Jack Keef was taken to Breewood on Tuesday evening, to serve out his unexpired sentence.

GOING TO WASHINGTON.

A party of ladies and gentlemen is forming in this city for a trip to Washington, in March.

FUNERAL WILL BE HELD FRIDAY

The funeral of Mrs. Ellen Morrissey will be held at 8 o'clock on Friday morning.

For 50 years Ayer's Pills have been the standard family pill. Act directly on the liver, gently laxative.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ENTERTAINED AT WHIST.

Mrs. Charles E. Trafton entertained a party of ladies at whist on Wednesday afternoon from three to seven o'clock, the occasion combining many pleasures and interests.

The rooms were gracefully adorned with bouquets of cut flowers, and nine tables were engaged in the game, the results of the contest being announced as follows:

First favor, a cut glass dish, Mrs. Dodge of Kittery; second, cut glass dish, Mrs. John H. Parlin; third, silver bon-bon dish, Mrs. George H. Joy.

During the afternoon fruit punch and salted almonds were served, and after the game refreshments were partaken of consisting of chicken salad, rolls, olives, ices, cake and coffee.

IMPORTANT OCCASION.

The school of instruction for the Encampment branch of Odd Fellows, which is to be held in this city on Friday evening, January 30, will be an important occasion. The Patriarchal, Golden Rule and Royal Purple degrees will be conferred by some of the best working encampments in the state. A cordial invitation is extended by Willie I. Lane, Grand Patriarch of the state of New Hampshire, to all Patriarchs to be present. Dover Odd Fellows are coming down on a special train.

IT WAS HARD FOR THEM.

Nobody had a harder time getting along on the ice Wednesday than the mail carriers. Laden as they were with heavy bundles of letters and papers, they had to exercise great skill in making their way over their creeps. Several of them put on ice creepers, which helped them keep their footing.

TWO OF MANY.

Representatives Adams and Cough of this city are two of the many labor union representatives of prominence in the legislature. Mr. Adams is president of the Brewery Workers' union and has also served two years in the common council, while Mr. Cough is at the head of the Longshoremen's union.

PICKING UP COAL.

One significant feature of the winter is the presence of small boys, and even men and women, about every morning, picking up coal in the railroad yard. They come with pails, baskets and sleds and pick up every scrap of coal dropped from the engines and cars.

HE PUT ON SKATES.

Ope young man of this city turned the icy streets to good account on Wednesday morning. Before starting from his home at the South end for his work up town, he put on skates and went gallily gliding past his less "foxy" fellow mortals.

RICH LOT OF BOOKINGS.

Manager Hartford of Music hall has many good things in store for the people during the coming weeks. Among the attractions to be seen here between now and May are some of the great Metropolitan successes of the season.

THIRTY BELOW.

Dr. A. C. Heffenger returned on Tuesday from Effingham, where he had been called to perform a surgical operation. He reports that while there the thermometer ran as low as thirty below.

THE RUBBER.

The Portsmouth and Dover bowling teams have each won a game from the other this season. They will bowl the rubber on Reece's alleys in this city, probably next week.

AFTER HORSES.

Former Street Commissioner Joseph Hett was in Boston on Tuesday, purchasing a pair of horses to replace the worn out blacks that now draw the chemical.

MAKES COAL DEALERS SAD.

The soft weather is a further relief to the strained coal market and will hasten the day of sufficient supply and normal prices.

PERSONALS.

Charles E. Hatch was a Boston visitor, Wednesday.

R. S. Fosburg made a business trip to Boston yesterday.

Councilman E. C. Hepworth was in Boston on business Wednesday.

Judge E. H. Adams came down from Concord on Tuesday evening.

Joseph P. Conner is in Exeter today in the interests of the P. A. C. fair.

Chief Clerk H. T. Miller of the Rockingham passed Wednesday in Boston.

Joseph Hett was numbered among the Portsmouth visitors at the Hub on Wednesday.

Rev. and Mrs. T. G. Langdale of Epping were visitors to this city on Wednesday.

Postmaster John H. Bartlett returned this morning from a trip to Washington and the West.

Arthur Doolittle has taken the position of bookkeeper at the Rockingham Light and Power company's office.

Herbert Conner, traveling auditor of the Equitable Life Insurance company, together with Mrs. Conner, passed Wednesday night with relatives on Union street.

Mrs. Sadie Dickey-Simpson, formerly of the choir of the First Congregational church in Nashua, sang on Tuesday evening at the meeting of the Home Missionary society of that city. She was the guest of Mrs. James H. Tolles.

MORE COAL TIPS.

How does it happen (asks Foster's Democrat) that Dover, only ten miles from Portsmouth's big coal yards, has to pay \$14 a ton for coal, when up country dealers sell for \$8.50. A Meredith dealer recently received a consignment of coal (from Portsmouth) which cost him, laid down in the town, \$8.33 a ton. He sold it to his customers at \$8.50 per ton. At Lisbon the dealers have succeeded in getting coal sufficient to keep things going so far during the winter and have sold it at the straight price of \$8.50 per ton. Coal for both places passes through Concord en route.

THEY WANTED HIS PICTURE.

Harry Mowe, Portsmouth's crack pool player, made such a hit at Manchester on Tuesday evening, in the Portsmouth-Exeter game, that one of the Manchester papers called up this office by telephone that night and asked if the Herald could loan it a cut of him. Mowe electrified the crowd in Varney's, the scene of the match, by the ease and grace with which he picked out three-ball "combinations" from the knot of balls and executed three-cushion shots around the table.

HAS SCARLET FEVER.

Mrs. May, wife of Charles K. Morris, who played at Music hall a number of weeks ago, in the Harcourt company, is ill with scarlet fever in Boston. The board of health in Gloucester, where the company went soon after leaving here, has been notified, and the room at the Union house which she occupied while in that city has been fumigated.

A BRIGHT MAN.

One man on Wednesday morning started from his home at an early hour to catch a train. He found the streets almost impassable, and he conceived the bright idea of filling two pails with sand, with which he sprinkled his way and reached the station in time. It was his only salvation.

W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. will meet tomorrow (Friday) afternoon at three o'clock with Mrs. Horace Frye, at 117 State street. It is urged that every member attend, as it is to be a very important meeting. The question of securing an organ for the cruiser Raleigh will be discussed.

TRI-COUNTY LEAGUE.

Some Dover sports are now talking of a tri-county baseball league, with teams in that city, Portsmouth, Somersworth, Exeter, Bladeford and Sanford.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures cough and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

AN ARTISTIC SUCCESS.

Grafton Club Musicals One Of The Best It Has Ever Given.

The Grafton club musicale on Wednesday evening was one of the most successful which this enterprising organization has ever given. Not only was it a success from an artistic sense, but the number of those present insured the realization of a considerable sum for the club treasury.

Emmanuel Fielder, a well known musician of the Hub and one of the first violinists of the Boston Symphony orchestra, appeared in Portsmouth for the first time and played Hauser's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," Mlynarski's "Polonaise" and Wienawski's "Souvenir de Moscou" in a way to win the admiration and applause of all music lovers.

Mrs. Alice Holmes Owen sang three numbers in her own inimitable manner and Mrs. Helen R. Thayer and Miss Florence P. Whidden played a selection from "Tannhauser" and others from the works of Von Weber and Saint-Saens with a precision and perfection of touch seldom equalled by the pianists who appear before local audiences. Lyman A. Perkins was the accompanist and he has never appeared to better advantage in this capacity, which means a great deal to those who know his ability.

Applause was frequent and was often so insistent that the artists were forced to respond with encores. This demonstration of approval, in fact, greeted all those who contributed to the evening's entertainment and as all were obliged to render extra numbers, the program was considerably lengthened.

The musicale was under the direction of Miss Florence P. Whidden to whom a large measure of credit should be given.

The Program.

Overture de Tannhauser, Wagner (for two pianos.)
Mrs. Thayer and Miss Whidden.
(a) Mother's Jay, Needham
(b) Ask Not, Marry
Mrs. Owen.
Rhapsodie Hongroise, M. Hauser
Mr. Fielder.
Lullaby from Jocelyn, Godard
(with violin obligato)
Mrs. Owen.
Danse Macabre (Poeme Symphonique), Saint-Saens
(for two pianos.)
Mrs. Thayer and Miss Whidden.
Polonaise, Emile Mlynarski
Mr. Fielder.
(a) The Slumber Boat, Gaynor
(b) A Summer Wooing, Rogers
(c) Midl, Metcalf
Mrs. Owen.
Souvenir de Moscou, H. Wienawski
Mr. Fielder.
Concert-Stack, Op. 79, Von Weber
(orchestra part upon second piano.)
Mrs. Thayer and Miss Whidden.

BIG SALE OF TICKETS.

The P. A. C. members are meeting with great success in disposing of their tickets for the big fair which they are to hold next month. Characteristic of this club's enterprise the arrangements for the event are being made on a grand scale and the result it is safe to predict, will be a production which will excel in point of magnitude and merit, any similar undertaking ever presented in the state.

No pains or expense will be spared in the meritorious endeavor to make every feature of this mammoth enterprise a standard of excellence, the whole forming a spectacle pleasing to the eye, instructive to the mind and eminently entertaining.

ABOUT TO BE BROKEN.

There are indications that the coal famine which the whole of New England has been going through is to a certain extent about ready to be broken. The railroads are making more of an effort to keep the coal trains moving, while foreign coal is coming here in much larger quantities.

SALARY INCREASED.

Rev. William Branigan, pastor of the Unitarian church at Peterboro and well known in this city, (where he is a frequent summer visitor) has had his salary increased \$300, now making it \$1200.

RAISING THE SIOUX.

The tug Sioux was raised about four feet off the bottom of the river on Wednesday, but then the pumps gave out. Work on the submerged craft was resumed this morning at six o'clock.

WE SUPPOSED HE KNEW.

The Herald's information on the Buchanan smallpox case in Wednesday's edition came from Health Officer Pope, who placarded the house on Myer's avenue.

Chrysanthemums

Cut Flowers

R. E. Hannaford's.

FLORIST,

Newcastle Avenue,

TELEPHONE CON.

FIRES

Are Sure To Happen.

Look out for them this winter, when so many wood fires are going. Are you insured? If not you had better let us write you an insurance policy on your house or furniture. Drop a postal and we will call.

FRANK D BUTLER,

Real Estate and Insurance,

3 Market Street.

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